





الجزيرة

# Moscow Asks Syria to Leave Lebanon

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN  
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 — The Soviet Union has begun publicly pressing Syria to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and cooperate with its "natural allies," the Palestinian and Lebanese leftists whom it has been fighting since late last spring.

Such a call was made today by the official Communist Party newspaper Pravda in its international review, a weekly column that reflects the Kremlin's views. However, Pravda was largely echoing a statement issued Friday by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The committee, a semi-official front organization that speaks for Moscow on some third-world matters, was used last month to float an unsuccessful bid for a cease-fire that would permit the Arab countries to return to the struggle against Israel.

The new line that is emerging appears to reflect publicly what Moscow reportedly has urged privately on Damascus—to pull out of the civil war and throw its support to the losing Lebanese leftists and Palestinians.

"Important Significance" In repeating the main points of Friday's statement, Pravda gave more official weight to the call for a Syrian withdrawal, though it used equally cautious phrasing. Still, it appeared that Moscow was preparing to take a tougher public stand on Syria's involvement in the Lebanese civil war.

For the settlement of the Lebanese crisis, the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon and likewise the cooperation of

## Presses It to Cooperate, Not Fight With Leftists and Palestinians

Syria with its natural allies in the anti-imperialist struggle—the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon—would have important significance," said the Pravda commentary, which was written by Yitay Korionov. This would facilitate the reconstruction and strengthening of the front of Arab forces.

The latest turn in the Lebanese civil war has underscored the Soviet Union's powerlessness to bring its erstwhile Arab ally to heel.

Arab diplomatic sources report that the Kremlin was particularly upset by the Syrian thrust into Lebanon, which occurred only hours before Prime Minister Aleksei N. Kosygin arrived in Damascus on an official visit last June.

Until recently, the Soviet press put the full blame for the fighting in Lebanon on what the government newspaper Izvestia called "a conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction," while soft-pedaling the growing Syrian involvement.

The notion of a reactionary plot against Lebanon was also expressed today as Moscow undertook its careful criticism of Syria, which it is reluctant to alienate completely.

The Soviet Union still reserves its harshest words for Israel, playing up reports of an Israeli aerial blockade of reinforcements to the leftists in Lebanon and cotending that

the Israelis have a direct hand in the deteriorating situation there.

Moscow earlier sounded a warning against outside intervention in Lebanon and has opposed any partition of the country. Today, Pravda offered no new suggestions for bringing peace to Lebanon beyond the withdrawal of Syrian troops. Instead, it reiterated its longstanding contention that a solution to the fighting must be left to the Lebanese themselves.

### Talks Set on Peace Plan

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Aug. 29—

The special Arab League envoy here, Dr. Hassan Sabry el-Kholy, went to Damascus today for talks with Syrian leaders on the peace plan he has proposed in the Lebanese conflict. Right-wing Christian leaders in Lebanon are reported to have made their acceptance of the plan dependent on Syrian endorsement.

As reported in the press, the plan provides for withdrawal of the combatants from the confrontation lines and their replacement by Arab peacekeeping forces. The plan reportedly also calls for a timetable for the withdrawal of the 20,000 Syrian soldiers now in Lebanon.

### Arab League Meeting Called

Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Aug. 29 — Mahmoud Riad, secretary general of the Arab League, today called an emergency meeting of the league's foreign ministers for Wednesday to discuss the holding of an Arab leaders conference on Lebanon.



The New York Times/Micha Bar-Am  
cross the border into Israel, near the town of Dovev, for medical care. A soldier escorts them to a mobile medical van parked nearby.

## Security Gives Israel a Respite

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ceeded "a new lesson" to rid it of its "illusions of superiority and domination."  
Foreign Ministry officials here interpret the comment as reflecting a need by Mr. Sadat to take a tough anti-Israeli posture because of international and domestic difficulties facing him in Egypt.  
"We don't particularly like it, but we don't make a mountain out of it," one Israeli official said.  
Other officials cite the fact that Egypt has shown no hesitancy to deflecting large numbers of its troops to the Libyan border, a move the Israelis cite as evidence that the Egyptians "know they don't have to fear

Israeli aggression, despite their propaganda," as one put it.  
As the strife in Lebanon has intensified, Israel has established what is called its "good-sense" policy along its northern border with Lebanon.  
According to officials here, the policy evolved a few months ago after a number of Lebanese came to the barbed-wire fencing that separates the two countries in search of medical attention.  
It is now a much-publicized effort that broadened into the creation of mobile clinics, the purchase of Lebanese tobacco, the permission for about 150 Lebanese to work in Israel and, most recently, tearful reunions with long-separated families in which the Israelis are permitting a limited number of Lebanese into the country for visits.

Development With Syria  
Another border development cited by some Israelis as potentially significant is on the frontier with Syria. It was announced this week that both Syria and Israel had agreed, under United Nations auspices, to meetings between Druse families separated by the border.

At present, separated members of the clanish minority talk to each other through bullhorns and hold up their babies for relatives to see. No date has yet been set for the meetings although there are reports that United Nations personnel are apparently erecting tents in a no-man's-land section for the eventual reunions.  
Israel has had a relatively open frontier with Jordan since the 1967 war, a situation that has not resulted in peace between the two nations.

## New Zealand Visit a Strike and Marches

Special to The New York Times

Wellington, N.Z., Aug. 29 — The Government has threatened to take action at least to get inter-island ferries moving. The Cabinet was to meet tomorrow to consider emergency measures.

The visit by the warship has produced marches and demonstrations to several cities. Because of the union ban on the use of tugs, the Truxtun has not berthed but has instead anchored in Wellington harbor.

Numerous small boats of a protest fleet have sailed to the scene of the warship's presence. Police boats have kept protesters away from the ship.

The number of demonstrators engaged in protests has not been large anywhere. In contrast, a dial-a-sailor campaign to offer hospitality to American sailors on shore leave brought a large response from citizens of Wellington.

But demonstrators in the southern city of Christchurch wrecked an aerial at an American base used as a forward communications center for United States operations in Antarctica. The destruction of the aerial was believed to have been in protest against the Truxtun's visit.

## The Proceedings In the U.N. Today

Aug. 30, 1976  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Committee on Decolonization—10:30 A.M.  
Third Conference on Law of Sea: Committee on seabed, Regime and Machinery—9:30 A.M.

Tickets may be obtained at the public desk, main lobby, United Nations headquarters. Tours: 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.



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## bloomingdales/the men's store

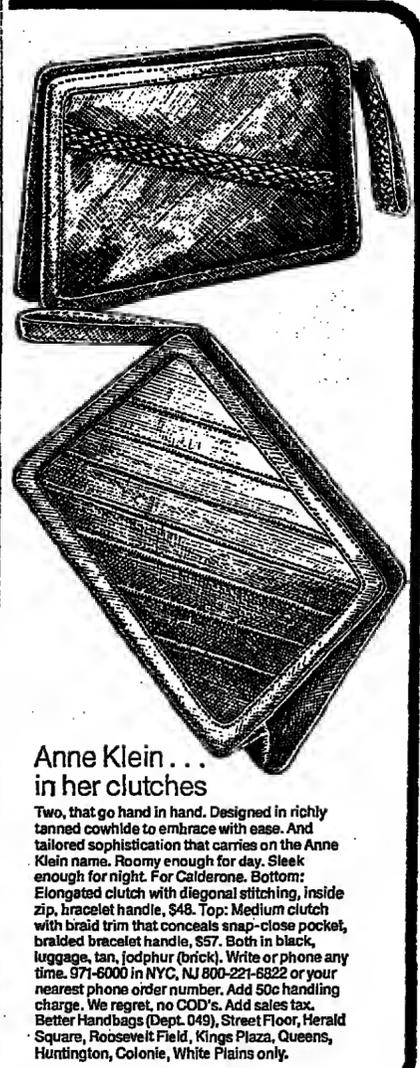
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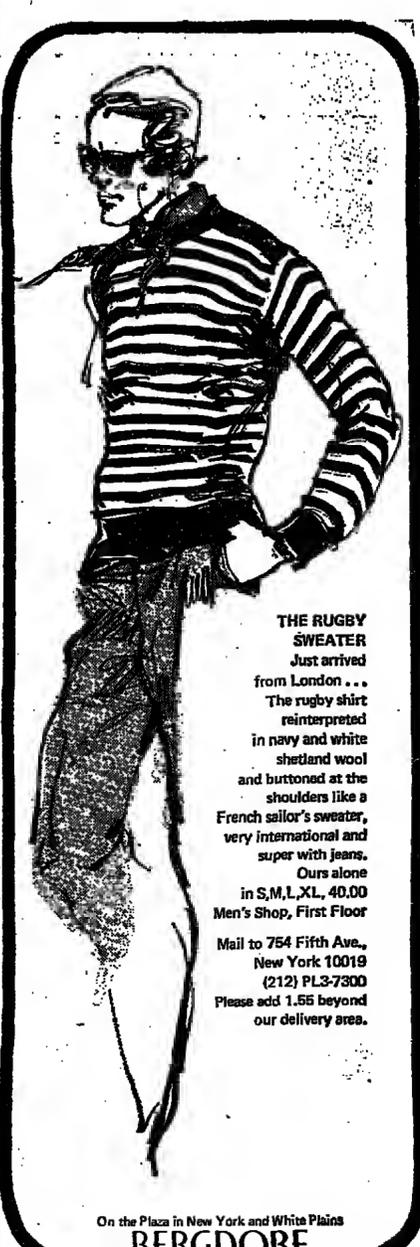
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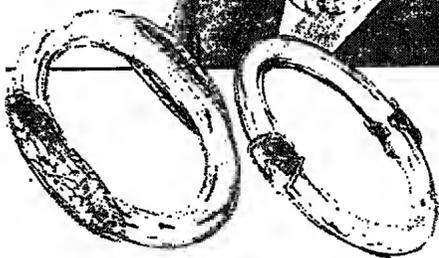
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**U.S. Finds Taiwan Moving Toward A-Bomb Capacity**

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4  
clear weapons in 1970—one of the 100 countries to do so up to now—undertaking not to manufacture nuclear weapons. The existence of American intelligence reports on the fuel reprocessing program was made public today in The Washington Post. Administration officials said later that they had been unable to determine whether Taiwan had diverted spent uranium for plutonium production from a large Canadian-made research reactor or had acquired spent nuclear fuel elsewhere. Spent uranium is the waste from a nuclear power reaction that, if processed through a special reprocessing plant, creates plutonium. The plutonium can then be used for weapons purposes or the peaceful purpose of contributing to the refueling of power plants.

**Canadian Controls Lag**  
Canadian controls over the output from the Taiwan reactor are said to have lagged since Canada broke off relations with the Taipei Government in 1970. The Canadian reactor is described as similar to one used by India to manufacture plutonium for a nuclear device detonated in 1974. According to a table compiled by the International Research and Technology Corporation of Arlington, Va., Taiwan could expect hypothetically to produce plutonium at an annual rate of 1,585 pounds within four years from its already installed reactors. It takes about 13 pounds of plutonium to make a small atomic bomb.

The American officials said the information about the intelligence reports from Taiwan had been disclosed as a warning to the Taipei Government. They said that the Ford Administration had repeatedly warned Taiwan not to reprocess uranium into plutonium over the last year. One official, who asked not to be identified, said it was well known to United States officials that the Chinese Nationalists had been "developing reprocessing technology and a pilot plant for reprocessing—but not a bomb."

Taiwan's "hot cell project"—the pilot reprocessing facility—has been under construction for five years at the Institute for Nuclear Energy. Ten months ago Taipei asked United States permission to reprocess spent fuel from an American-supplied research reactor. The Administration is still considering the request. **2 More Plants Sought**  
The United States is also delaying consideration of a Taiwan request to buy two more nuclear reactor power plants until the reprocessing issue is cleared up, the officials said. "I don't like Taiwan reprocessing secretly or openly, large or small," an official of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said. Another Administration official remarked that even if the reprocessing effort was largely experimental at this stage, "you have got to be naive not to believe there is an ulterior purpose."

The United States Government and the Congress have become increasingly concerned over the spread of nuclear weapons-making capability since India detonated an atomic device two years ago using technology and material ac-

quired from the United States and Canada. Under present Administration regulations, the United States would not cut off exports of enriched uranium fuel or nuclear reactors to Taiwan unless it had acquired proof that the Chinese Nationalists were using American-supplied material to make atomic bombs, an official noted.

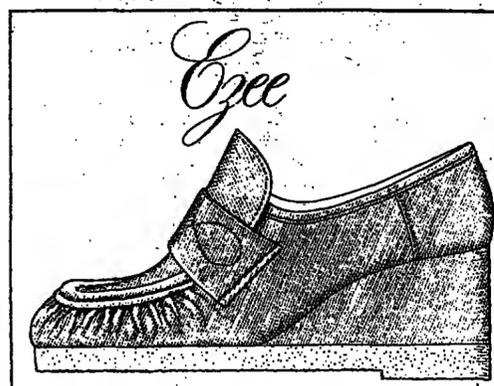
Taiwan has already acquired approval for the export of four large American nuclear power plants, which are expected to supply one-third of the island's electricity in a decade.

**Taiwan Denies Move**

Special to The New York Times  
TAIPEI, Taiwan, Aug. 29—Victor Cheng, secretary general of Taiwan's Atomic Energy Council, today denied reports that Taiwan had secretly been reprocessing spent uranium fuel for possible use in producing nuclear weapons. He said Taiwan did not have an operational reprocessing facility, although the council's institute of nuclear energy research was constructing a laboratory that would be able to reprocess a "tiny amount" of nuclear fuel strictly for research purposes. Mr. Cheng said that the laboratory, in planning since 1969 and scheduled to be completed before the end of this year, would have an annual capacity of a mere 15 grams of plutonium.

**U.S. Aware of Project**

He added that it was being built with the full knowledge of the American Government, which had not expressed any disapproval. Mr. Cheng said that the laboratory would also be included in the safeguard system under which Taiwan's nuclear facilities are periodically inspected by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Nationalist Chinese Government has repeatedly insisted that it has no intention of developing nuclear weapons. Prime Minister Chiang Ching-kuo has said it would be unthinkable for his Government to use such weapons against its Communist enemy because of the loss of life to its "countrymen on the Chinese mainland." Officials also note that Taiwan considers itself bound by the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, which was signed by the Government and ratified by the Legislature. In addition, Taiwan's contract to purchase nuclear fuel from the United States Government stipulates that all nuclear facilities here be subject to international inspection.



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**Spain Is Imposing Press Censorship On Reform Plans**

By HENRY GUNGER  
Special to The New York Times

MADRID, Aug. 29—Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez, angered the Spanish press today by imposing censorship on official plans for political reform. The Prime Minister invoked the Official Secrets Act decreed by the Franco regime in 1968 to declare that any documents prepared for the Cabinet were secret until they had been acted upon. The aim of the decision was apparently to prevent leaks about possible differences of opinion until the Government had worked out a common position. The action was assailed by Madrid newspapers as a reversal of the trend toward more freedom of information. The liberal Madrid daily El Pais said in an editorial today that "official secrets in a democracy are reserved for matters that can seriously affect the security of the state and even then, it is the judges and not the Government that make a determination in concrete cases." So sweeping was the order that even normally uncritical newspapers assailed it for its ambiguity and expressed concern that not only specific documents prepared for the Cabinet but the whole subject of political reform itself might be placed off limits. The latest press restriction is believed specifically to involve a number of alternative plans drawn up by working committees of the Government for carrying through reform. They are due to be acted on by the Cabinet next month and are expected to be at the center of controversy between the Government and a wide range of political forces that want a voice in determining Spain's future course.

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# IN AEGEAN Y DEFUSED

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V. ROBERTS  
New York Times  
Aug. 29—Greece  
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Aug. 29 (AP)  
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as Dr. Thomas  
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ancy, 7.



*Photograph by [Signature]*

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# Argentina Expected to Ban Nazi Tracts

AN de ONIS  
 IRES, Aug. 29  
 military Govern-  
 ment to ban the  
 distribution and  
 sale of Nazi  
 tracts, a move  
 which is being  
 carried out here,  
 according to a  
 high official  
 maintaining the  
 ban for signature  
 by Jorge Rafael  
 Videla, president,  
 who considers the  
 publications to  
 be a right-wing  
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 The latest issues of a  
 so-called Library of  
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 formation, distributed  
 by Editorial Milicia  
 offers Spanish trans-  
 lations of "The Protocols  
 of the Elders of  
 Zion" and "The Ritual  
 Crimes of the Jews," two  
 anti-Semitic classics,  
 with comments by  
 Julius Streicher, a  
 Nazi chieftain who  
 was executed after  
 being condemned at  
 the Nuremberg  
 trials.  
 Mr. Streicher is  
 referred to in an  
 editorial note as a  
 hero of Nuremberg  
 and victim of a  
 Jewish international  
 conspiracy. A quote  
 from Hitler is in-  
 cluded: "He who is  
 not attacked by the  
 Jews is not a true  
 nationalist."  
 Paperback Editions  
 There are paperback  
 editions in Spanish  
 of "Mein Kampf,"  
 Hitler's political  
 autobiography, and  
 speeches by Joseph  
 P. Goebbels, the  
 Nazi propagandist,  
 and the mystical  
 racist tract of  
 Alfred Rosenberg.  
 Prices range from \$1  
 to \$3, and news-  
 stand operators say  
 sales are brisk.  
 Some of the Nazi  
 literature is in  
 German and was  
 apparently produced  
 for export. This  
 has led to an investi-  
 gation by the West  
 German Embassy  
 since Nazi works  
 are banned in that  
 country.  
 The anti-Communist  
 character of the  
 Nazi literature is  
 emphasized in the  
 Argentine armed  
 forces. It also  
 plays on the  
 nationalist creed  
 of various right-  
 wing political  
 groups active in  
 Argentina.  
 Some of these  
 groups now have  
 armed cadres with  
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 police connections.  
 They have been  
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 Abhorrent to Videla  
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 The Argentine  
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 A leader of the  
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 said that anti-  
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 of the Jews here,  
 as was the danger  
 of a totalitarian  
 government.  
 "My family has  
 lived here for  
 three generations,"  
 he said, "and  
 speaking as an  
 Argentine as well  
 as a Jew, I know  
 that a totalitarian  
 system is bad for  
 us. That's why  
 we want to see  
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 Burma to Free 1,600  
 RANGOON, Burma, Aug. 29.  
 (AP)—The Govern-  
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 nounced general  
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 It said the am-  
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 prisoners to go  
 free and more  
 than 2,900 others  
 would have their  
 sentences reduced.

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  - Tuesday, August 31:** Herald Square: 11:00-6:00 P.M. Kings Plaza: 6:00-9:30 P.M. Staten Island: 6:00-9:30 P.M.
  - Wednesday, September 1:** Queens: 6:00-9:30 P.M.
  - Thursday, September 2:** New Rochelle: 6:00-9:30 P.M. Massapequa: 6:00-9:30 P.M. Huntington: 6:00-9:30 P.M.
  - Friday, September 3:** White Plains: 6:00-9:30 P.M. Roosevelt Field: 6:00-9:30 P.M. Smith Haven: 6:00-9:30 P.M. South Shore Mall: 6:00-9:30 P.M.

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  - Panasonic 3100, regularly \$150 ..... sale \$130
  - Pace 123A, regularly \$165 ..... sale \$145
  - Cobra 21, regularly \$170 ..... sale \$155
  - Craig 4201, regularly \$230 ..... sale \$218
  - Half price antenna sale! With purchase of any CB radio, stainless steel loaded trunk lip antenna, reg. \$30 ..... sale \$15



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ded to Sat., Sept. 18, Closed Sat. Sept. 4

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 Try one (after all 2.49, inflation etc.) gamble.  
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 Sokolin Co. (WINEMERCHANTS)  
 3-34 Sts. Madison Ave.—to 6:30 p.m. daily  
 Now open Sat., except Sept. 4  
 How about a really sensational white wine?  
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 Pick up any 3 cases at the 6-case rate.  
 What else is really terrific?  
 967 Mouton, Lafite, Latour—All \$14.00 a bottle. De Pez 1970  
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 EACH  
 SIX  
 IN  
 ANY 3 CASES  
 \$79.95  
 4

BUY 3 CASES AT SHOP  
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 EACH  
 SIX  
 IN  
 ANY 3 CASES  
 \$185.  
 4

THIS WEEK  
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 Chardonnay 1975  
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 available for  
 (both \$36 for the  
 33 for any 6  
 in the Bocuse  
 ROUGE will be  
 back. Call Mr.  
 MU 4-3827  
 new and mar-  
 ried. Just to-  
 day's best  
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 Brion best first et  
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WHITE WINES	Reg. CASE Price
75 TRONCHOS CHENON BLANC	\$36.00
70 CH. L'HERMITAGE (SAUTERNES)	36.88
74 CHUSCLAN (RHONE) OR 1974 ST. VERAN	29.95
75 GROS PLANT (LITERS)	29.95
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74 CHUSCLAN (RHONE-VILLAGES)	29.95
73 L'ECLOS (RHONE-VILLAGES)	27.00
74 CH. FONSICOLMBE (V.D.O.S.)	29.95
71 CH. PITHAY	27.00
74 BEAULIEUX VILLAGES (LITERS)	27.00
74 BROUILLY (SCHOONMAKER)	29.95
75 FLUER (15-bottle case)	36.00

RED WINES	Reg. CASE Price
1971 CH. LASCOMBES (MARGAUX)	
1971/70/71 CH. GLORIA (ST. JULIEN)	
71 CALOR SEGRU (ST. ESTEPHE)	
71 DE SALES (POMEROL)	
71 HERMITAGE (SCHOONMAKER)	
85 NUIT ST. GEORGES (GILLES)	
73 VOSNE ROMANEE (GRIVOT)	
89 BRANAIRE DUCRU (ST. JULIEN)	
71 CH. CLOS FENET (POMEROL)	
71 CH. PAVIE (ST. EMILION)	
71 CH. GRAND PUY LACOSTE (PAULLAC)	
70 CH. CLOS FOURTET (ST. EMILION)	

WHITE WINES	Reg. CASE Price
71 CH. MEUSSEC (SAUTERNES)	
73 CHARLES GR. CRU LES PREUSES (FEVRE)	
CHARLES PREMIER CRU VAILLON (FEVRE)	
72 MEURSAULT (PONTNET-AMPEAUX) (64-16)	
71 CH. BLAINE MOUSSEAU (SAUTERNES)	
73 MEURSAULT (PROPEAU-MIGNON)	
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1966 Dubouche (Pauillac)	\$ 99.00	\$ 297.00
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1967 Ch. Mouton Rothschild (Pauillac)	166.00	498.00
1968 Ch. Talbot (St. Julien)	90.00	270.00
1966 Ch. Clos Fourtet (St. Emilion)	144.00	432.00
1972 Clos De La Roche (Poussay)	144.00	432.00
1966 Lafite (Pauillac)	250.00	750.00
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104	11 x 17 1/2	14 col w/ 1/2" spine	Buff	2.95	1.77	1.77
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106	25 1/2 x 14	21 col w/ 1/2" spine	White	4.99	2.99	2.99
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## Ocean Researchers See a Threat in Law of the Sea Conference

By WALTER SULLIVAN

In 1776, Benjamin Franklin, convinced that the study of the seas transcends national considerations, wrote a pass for an English explorer's ship instructing captains of American naval vessels not to consider her an enemy.

Instead, the American diplomat said, the explorer, James Cook, and his men should be treated "as common friends of mankind" in view of their efforts to increase the knowledge of the world oceans.

This helped establish a tradition that achieved international status in 1853 in an agreement for the pooling of oceanographic and meteorological information collected by naval vessels of the United States and nine European powers, including Russia.

### U.N. Talks Deadlocked

Today, however, in the view of many oceanographers, efforts that could jeopardize this tradition are being made at the current United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The current session, which began Aug. 2 at the United Nations headquarters in New York and is scheduled to end Sept. 17, is in deadlock, but the treaty the delegates of 154 countries are working on includes, tentatively at least, proposed constraints applicable to 35 percent of the world oceans.

The proposed pact would establish national control over research in those waters, including virtually all of the Mediterranean, all of the Caribbean and most of the Southwest Pacific. It would also provide for limited censorship over publication of scientific findings.

The current session is the fifth since the talks began in 1973, and widespread pessimism was expressed last week by American and other negotiators that it would be possible to reach the avowed goal of making sufficient progress so that final agreement on a treaty could be reached in a session to be held next year.

In any case, American representatives at the talks have voiced the hope that some of the research constraints tentatively included could be softened. At the root of the constraints problem lies the concern of coastal countries, particularly among developing nations, that outsiders will deprive them of offshore resources and scientific data bearing on such resources obtained within the 200-mile limit of the proposed "exclusive economic zone." Added to that, in some cases, is a fear that research ships may actually be gathering intelligence.

At issue, as well, is the disposition of the resources that lie beyond such zones—particularly the metal-rich nodules that carpet much of the deep sea floor. Several consortiums of American and foreign companies are poised to begin fitting out large-scale mining vessels to exploit those resources.

### Rich Area Discovered

One, Deepsea Ventures, of which United States Steel, a Belgium concern and Tenneco Corporation are the chief owners, has announced discovery of a rich area of manganese nodules in the eastern Pacific and laid claim to it. In 16 cruises it has dredged up 164 tons of nodules. With a full-scale mining ship, the company says, it could bring up 1.35 million wet metric tons of nodules a year.

This would yield annually 11,300 tons of nickel—economically the most attractive product—plus 9,150 tons of copper, 2,150 tons of cobalt and 253,000 tons of manganese.

The company statement, a "claim of exclusive mining rights and request for diplomatic protection and protection of investments," has been submitted to a long distribution list as well as a dozen embassies, including those of Britain and the Soviet Union.

According to diplomatic sources, the British rejected it outright. The State Department replied that in its view, until the outcome of the Law of the Sea Conference, deep ocean mining beyond the limits of national jurisdiction "may pro-



The New York Times/Walter Sullivan

A Jamaican official and an American oceanographer examining ocean floor samples brought to the surface in a recent expedition over the Cayman Trough. International cooperation may be threatened by proposed constraints.

ceed as a freedom of the high seas." It said, however, that the department does not grant or recognize claims beyond national jurisdiction.

Furthermore, it added, "appropriate means" for settling such questions is the United Nations conference "and not unilateral claims." The treaty draft before the current meeting provides that the consent of the coastal state shall be obtained in respect of any research concerning the exclusive economic zone—that is, the 200-mile zone.

Although the purpose is to prevent outsiders from conducting research that infringes on economic rights, a number of oceanographers question the validity of this concern.

Dr. John A. Krauss, dean of the school of oceanography at the University of Rhode Island, has pointed out that the research vessel Atlantis II of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, probing the sea floor off Angola in 1972, discovered

a series of buried structures resembling the salt domes associated with oil.

It is difficult to see, he commented later, how this could do any economic harm to Angola. "To the contrary," he said, "it may encourage oil companies to negotiate exploration rights earlier than might otherwise have happened."

In the last few years oceanographers have had a sense of how the exercise of sovereignty 200 miles out to sea can handicap their operations. Several countries in Africa and South America have claimed such jurisdiction with regard to fisheries and other activities, including research.

The United States proclaimed its jurisdiction over the seabed up to a depth of 200 meters under President Harry S. Truman. And Congress passed an act this year, later signed by President Ford, that established an exclusive 200-mile fishing zone. The curbs on Japanese, Soviet and other foreign trawlers within 200 miles out to sea on the United States shoreline will go into effect next March.

Brazil requires application for a research permit six months in advance. Some governments, under internal public pressure, have held off issuing permits until prolonged delay has led to abandonment of the project.

### Possible Source of Oil

Close to half of oceanographic research is done within 200 miles of land. That zone is where most marine life exists and the sea floor begins its transition from an oceanic to a continental structure.

In this transition zone are accumulations of sediment many miles deep that may contain some of the world's richest oil reservoirs. The water is so deep that ordinary drilling ships could not sink a well there with the casing and blow-out preventers needed to avoid catastrophic pollution.

In the treaty negotiations, which remain fluid, it is proposed that private enterprises exploiting the seabed beyond the 200-mile zone or continental shelf must obtain a license—presumably for a substantial

fee. It would be issued by the operational arm of Enterprise, of the projected International Seabed Authority.

The Enterprise would reserve for its own exploitation half of the areas being mined and would contract with private companies to do the extraction. The profits of the Enterprise would be distributed, the developing nations hope, in a manner favoring them on the ground that the industrial nations have already taken more than their share of raw materials.

Landlocked countries would also share in the profits according to the principle, stated in a treaty, that sea-floor resources are "the common heritage of mankind."

The chief current interest of those developing a sea-floor mining technology is in nickel because at present the United States imports more than 70 percent of its requirements of that metal. Sea-floor nodules contain many metals in trace amounts but substantial portions of nickel, cobalt, copper and manganese.

### Big Saving for U.S.

It has been estimated that derivation of those four metals from the sea floor, rather than from other countries, could in the next 24 years save the United States \$40 billion in its balance of payments.

The origin of sea-floor nodules is still a subject of controversy. It was originally suspected that they were formed by bacterial activity that extracted metallic material from seawater, particularly that material erupted by volcanic activity along midocean ridges. This is now questioned, however.

In May Conrad G. Welling of Lockheed said at a Senate hearing that over the last 12 years the Ocean Systems Division within the Lockheed Missiles and Space Company had been developing an ocean mining capability under his management. However, this project and those of rival groups are marking time before making the heavy investments needed to achieve full-scale mining.

The cost, including an on-

shore processing plant, would be \$300 million to \$600 million, Mr. Welling said. This, he added, is "very attractive" when compared with costs of opening new mines on land and requires less energy.

Investors, he said, are holding back because of the "high probability" that a new international authority will "take control of the seabed resource, imposing currently underlined rules concerning production, price and royalties" that could destroy the economic viability of such a venture.

### Mining Methods Tried

Three mining methods have been under development. One, essentially a vacuum cleaner, uses air to suck up the nodules. It is reportedly complex and rejects the larger nodules.

An alternate hydrofoil system relies on upward water flow to carry the material to the surface. The third method involves a continuous line of buckets that are dragged along the bottom and brought to the mining ship.

The proposed seabed treaty emphasizes that any such enterprise must not damage the oceanic environment. It is feared that sediment brought to the surface and dumped would take many years to settle again, cutting off light from oceanic fauna and flora. Faster settling sediment could bury and kill bottom-living organisms.

If the nodules are processed at sea, toxic residues could be dumped onboard. It is believed, however, that at least initially processing on shore will be cheaper.

The treaty would probably have a profound effect on world fisheries, for each nation is expected to gain control over fishing rights out to 200 miles. This could eliminate foreign fishing off New England, if the United States so decided.

It could also, however, be used to ban American craft from the rich fishing grounds off Peru, off Ecuador, the shrimp fisheries off Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil, and the rich tuna area in the Gulf of Guinea off West Africa.

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# Influence on Iran, Through Its Policies and Products, Is Gigantic and Diverse

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The scene of Saturday's ambush in Teheran. The Americans' car, a Dodge, was cut off by the Volkswagen at left; another car cut off the Dodge from the rear and four terrorists appeared, firing into the Dodge with submachine guns.

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-F-14 Tomcat  
-fighter and a  
-modified model  
-of the Spruance-  
-class destroyer,  
-which is to  
-be more sophis-  
-ticated than  
-those being  
-obtained by  
-the United  
-States Navy.  
-And Secretary  
-of State Henry  
-A. Kissinger  
-said at a news  
-conference here  
-earlier this  
-month that Iran  
-planned to  
-spend \$10 billion  
-for military  
-purchases from  
-the United  
-States from 1975  
-through 1980.  
-Yet the delivery  
-of further  
-measures of  
-advanced material-  
-only 14 Tomcats  
-have been deliv-  
-ered so far, and  
-no Spruance-class  
-destroyers will  
-clearly be some-  
-thing of a jolt  
-in a country where  
-the illiteracy  
-rate is well over  
-50 percent and  
-where military  
-experts have  
-reported that for  
-years many Iranian  
-conscripts needed  
-glasses, or better  
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-Pentagon Aide  
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-in this tightly  
-disciplined  
-state, there has  
-been very little  
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-of the wisdom  
-of the country's  
-advanced arms  
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-Iranian news  
-media, which are  
-Government-  
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-enced, have not  
-reported that the  
-United States  
-General Accounting  
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-cluded that there  
-are areas in which  
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-not shown itself  
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of our country more and  
more: the U.N., outside  
-all of this is good, but  
-not depend on it entirely.  
-We cannot take chances."  
-A traveler encounters  
-many signs of faulty  
-planning in Iran's arms  
-acquisitions, however.  
-He is the third-ranking  
-official of the United States  
-Embassy here, charged with  
-overseeing American military  
-sales and other aspects of  
-Department activities in  
-Iran.  
-The Shah himself, asked  
-at the recent news  
-conference whether the  
-program was out of  
-control, asserted: "As far  
-as I know, I think we have  
-absorbed these arms so far  
-easily, very easily; whatever  
-will get in the future will  
-also be absorbed."  
-Much of this expenditure  
-is for sophisticated arm-  
-aments, notably the  
-complex Grumman  
-F-14 Tomcat fighter and a  
-modified model of the  
-Spruance-class destroyer,  
-which is to be more  
-sophisticated than those  
-being obtained by the  
-United States Navy.  
-And Secretary of State  
-Henry A. Kissinger said  
-at a news conference here  
-earlier this month that  
-Iran planned to spend  
-\$10 billion for military  
-purchases from the  
-United States from 1975  
-through 1980.  
-Yet the delivery of  
-further measures of  
-advanced material—  
-only 14 Tomcats have  
-been delivered so far,  
-and no Spruance-class  
-destroyers will clearly  
-be something of a jolt  
-in a country where the  
-illiteracy rate is well  
-over 50 percent and  
-where military experts  
-have reported that for  
-years many Iranian  
-conscripts needed  
-glasses, or better  
-glasses.  
-Pentagon Aide Disagreed  
-in this tightly disci-  
-plined state, there has  
-been very little public  
-discussion of the wis-  
-dom of the country's  
-advanced arms acqui-  
-sitions. The Iranian  
-news media, which are  
-Government-owned or  
-influenced, have not  
-reported that the United  
-States General Account-  
-ing Office has con-  
-cluded that there are  
-areas in which the  
-Tomcat has not shown  
-itself fully capable of  
-defending American  
-fleets against missiles.  
-I feel that we in the De-

in private, however, a  
-traveller hears complaints,  
-even from some United  
-States military experts,  
-that the Tomcat and  
-some other items the  
-Shah has been buying  
-are indeed too compli-  
-cated to be practical for  
-use by the Iranian  
-armed forces and, in  
-some cases, are not  
-needed anyway.  
-But it is understood  
-that Grumman execu-  
-tives sold the Tomcat  
-partly on the basis  
-that it was the only  
-plane capable of  
-knocking out a Soviet  
-MiG-25. This is a  
-potent sales point  
-here since Iran re-  
-gards the Soviet  
-Union, its neighbor,  
-as a potential enemy.  
-The importance  
-of the Shah's re-  
-gime continues to  
-ascend to the F-14  
-and other sophis-  
-ticated weapons was  
-underscored in the  
-Senate staff study.  
-The authors, who  
-visited Iran for 16  
-days this spring,  
-reported: "We were  
-told that because of  
-the priority given to  
-prestige sys-

terms such as the F-14, already-  
-trained personnel assigned to  
-other systems that are more  
-vulnerable to near-term threats  
-have been transferred to the  
-newer systems, with a result-  
-ant unmeasurable degradation  
-to overall force effectiveness."  
-Discreetly, United States  
-officials have generally refrained  
-from commenting publicly on  
-the quality of Iranian military  
-manpower. But one cashiered  
-Bell pilot-instructor said "these  
-trainees just plain don't react  
-to a near-miss situation," while  
-another voiced his extreme re-  
-servations about ever flying in  
-combat with most of them.  
-Yet well-placed Iranians say  
-the Government, for better or  
-ill, is trying to force the  
-pace of social change and mod-  
-ernization precisely by making  
-extreme demands on the  
-Iranian labor force.  
-Under the circumstances,  
-Iran is leaning heavily on  
-United States military experts  
-to estimate the total number  
-of United States citizens in  
-Iran "will increase to  
-50,000-60,000 or higher by the  
-end of the decade"—although  
-the Senate report said by  
-some accounts this projection  
-is excessive and out of  
-date.  
-Many informed American  
-expatriates endorse the  
-Senate study's carefully  
-hedged statement that  
-"there is a general  
-agreement among the U.S.  
-personnel involved with the  
-Iranian programs that it is  
-unlikely that Iran could  
-go to war in the next 5 to  
-10 years, the latest date for  
-which exact figures are  
-available, and with its  
-current and prospective  
-inventory, it has 1,941  
-dependents with it."  
-In addition, more than  
-40 American companies are  
-estimated to have 2,941  
-employees in the country.  
-The Senate staff study  
-reported that most in-  
-formers believed that the  
-total number of United States  
-citizens in Iran "will in-  
-crease to 50,000-60,000 or  
-higher by the end of the  
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-decade"—although some  
-accounts this projection is  
-excessive and out of date.



Robert R. Krongard, left, and William C. Cottrell were two of three Americans killed. They worked for a company that has contracts with the Iranian armed forces.

date, of sophisticated weapons  
-as distinct from some of the  
-less sophisticated ground  
-equipment but without U.S.  
-support on a day-to-day basis."  
-But the Shah gave a  
-surprisingly harsh answer  
-when he was asked by an  
-American journalist this  
-spring what he would do if  
-"Washington were to  
-cease providing Iran with  
-arms."  
-"If you try to take an  
-unfriendly attitude toward  
-my country, we can hurt you  
-as badly, if not more so,  
-than you can hurt us," he  
-said, adding, "not just  
-through oil—we can create  
-trouble for you in the  
-region; if you force us to  
-change our friendly attitude  
-the repercussions will be  
-immeasurable."  
-ONE MILLION KIDS  
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## South Africa Will Revise Plan For Territory, Paper Reports

By JOHN F. BURNS  
Special to The New York Times  
JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 29—South Africa will adjust its plans announced for the independence of South-West Africa to an attempt to head off United Nations sanctions, according to a report published here today.  
The report, in the Sunday Times of Johannesburg, said South Africa would inform the Security Council that elections would be held in the territory before Dec. 31, 1978, the date set for the territory's independence. The report said international observers would be invited to monitor the elections.  
Citing informed sources in Pretoria and Windhoek, the territory's capital, the report said South Africa would indicate its readiness to include the South-West African People's Organization in talks on the region's future. The organization is recognized by the United Nations as the representative of the people of the territory, called Namibia by the United Nations.  
The deadline set by the Security Council for South African agreement to United Nations conditions for the territory's independence expires Tuesday. The Council has threatened to impose sanctions against South Africa unless Pretoria accepts free elections under United Nations supervision.  
Earlier this month, a constitutional conference in Windhoek announced that it had set the 1978 date as the provisional target for independence. It said a multiracial government would be established before then to take over from the all-white Government that now administers the territory.  
However, the conference made no mention of elections or of the South-West African People's Organization. The omission led most African states to dismiss the proposal out of hand. The United States attitude has been more cautious, but a State Department spokesman was critical of the absence of any provision for elections.  
The report today said the message to the Security Council could be delayed until after a second meeting between Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Prime Minister John Vorster. That meeting, the report said, could take place next month. South Africa's objective in the talks has been to secure agreement for a big-power veto of sanctions.



## I'M TAKING THIS SET FROM WARM-UP TO MATCH POINT

An aggressive warm-up routine is essential for any athlete. It helps to increase blood flow, warm up the muscles, and prevent injury. The key is to start slowly and gradually increase the intensity of the workout. This is especially important for older athletes or those who have been inactive for a long time. A good warm-up routine should include a variety of exercises that target different muscle groups. This can help to improve overall fitness and performance. The warm-up should be done before every workout, and should take about 10-15 minutes. It's important to listen to your body and stop if you feel any pain or discomfort. A warm-up routine can make a big difference in your performance and help you to reach your goals. It's a simple but effective way to get the most out of your workout. So, take your warm-up seriously and you'll be on your way to match point in no time.

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# 12 Senior Congressmen From South Are Retiring

By ROY REED  
Special to The New York Times

MONROE, La., Aug. 29—Representative Otto E. Passman is one of a dozen senior Congressmen from the South who will not return to the House next year.

The others are retiring voluntarily. Mr. Passman was defeated for a 16th term in a Democratic primary Aug. 14.

Age and fatigue are the main reasons being given for the retirement of most of the other 11. Age, along with other factors, was one probable reason for Mr. Passman's surprising defeat. He is 76 years old. The man who beat him is 35.

All 12 retirees are Republicans and almost all are conservative. The younger persons replacing them are likely to be less conservative in most cases, but not all.

Jerry Huckaby, the dairy farmer who ousted Mr. Passman, could turn out to be as conservative as the man he defeated, if he should get past a surprisingly strong and equally conservative Republican in the November general election.

Democrats are likely to win easily in all but two or three of the retiring Congressmen's districts. In the doubtful districts, Democrats are still betting favorites except in one south Florida district that has become heavily Republican in recent years.

Representative Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, who is 67, is the best known of the senior Southerners leaving the House. The former chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has been relatively uninvolved in the House's legislative battles during his final term. He has concentrated instead on regaining his health after subduing a problem with alcoholism.

The person heavily favored to succeed him is Arkansas Attorney General James Guy Tucker, 33, an aggressive Democrat with a reputation as a friend of consumers. Mr. Tucker won the Democratic nomination and is expected to defeat a Republican in November without difficulty.

The other retiring representatives are: F. Edward Hébert of Louisiana, 74, a 36-year veteran who was chairman of the Armed Services Committee until he was ousted in a shakeup of senior committee chairmen last year.

Robert E. Jones of Alabama, 64, a New Deal Democrat from the Tennessee Valley Authority region and perhaps the most liberal of the retiring Southern Congressmen. He has been in office 30 years. He is chairman of the Public Works and Transportation Committee.

Phil M. Landrum of Georgia, 66, co-author of the Landrum-Griffin bill that arouses the ire of organized labor. He has been in office 24 years.

Robert G. Stephens Jr. of Georgia, 63, a 16-year veteran and along with Representative Joe D. Waggoner Jr. of Louisiana, 57, an unofficial leader of the Southern conservatives who frequently align themselves with Republicans.

James A. Haley of Florida, 77, chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and a 24-year veteran. His district in southwest Florida might elect a Republican this year. A strong Republican possibility is Joe Z. Lovin-good, who has run three close races in that district in the past.

Thomas N. Downing of Virginia, 57, chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. He has been in Congress 18 years.

David N. Henderson of North Carolina, 55, chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and a 16-year veteran.

Roy A. Taylor of North Carolina, 66, another 16-year veteran. He is chairman of the National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. He represents a mountain district that has a strong Republican minority.

Joe L. Evins of Tennessee, 65, who has represented his largely rural district for 30 years. He will be replaced by Albert A. Gore Jr., son of the former Senator and, like his father, moderately liberal.

W. E. Stuckey Jr. of Georgia. He has been in the House 10 years and was presumed to be headed for a lifetime membership until he announced that he was retiring at age 41.

Replacements for all the retirees will not be known until after several remaining primary runoffs and general election contests.

Ald From Carter  
The Presidential candidacy of Jimmy Carter of Georgia is expected to aid Democratic Congressional candidates across the South except perhaps in a few intensely conservative districts such as this one in north-east Louisiana.

Mr. Huckaby, the Democratic nominee to succeed Mr. Passman, is aligning himself with Mr. Carter only in the most gingerly fashion. He is aware that Republican Presidential candidates have carried this area for a generation and that, except for his being a Southerner, Mr. Carter has no special strength here.

This is an extremely conservative and largely rural district that borders on Arkansas

and the Mississippi River. Its Congressman is expected to respond to the interests of oil, gas, timber and rich Delta farming.

Mr. Passman had faced little opposition in the past. He generally won with about 75 percent of the vote. This year, however, he seemed unprepared for what turned out to be several obstacles.

At 76, he apparently had lost touch with parts of his district, according to some political sources. One man said Mr. Passman seemed to prefer to spend Congressional vacations traveling outside the country instead of in his district. He has been chairman for years of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and has used the post to keep a wary eye on foreign aid.

2 Disclosures  
He was plagued this year by two embarrassing disclosures. The first was an article in The Wall Street Journal saying he had padded his expense account by accepting automobile mileage money, then using the less expensive airlines for transportation to Louisiana. He replied that his expense account was his own business, but he repaid the difference.

The New York Times reported this summer that Mr. Passman was being investigated by Agriculture Department agents for allegedly using his Congressional powers to coerce foreign aid recipients to hire favored shipping agents. He denied the accusation and said he was trying to help American businesses.

The latter report had little circulation in northeast Louisiana until Mr. Passman reproduced it in local newspaper advertisements and pointed to it as evidence that his opponent was being aided by the liberal Eastern press.

Mr. Huckaby said one factor in Mr. Passman's defeat was his vote in 1971 against a proposed Constitutional amendment to overturn the Supreme Court's decision banning prayer in public schools. This is fundamentalist Protestant territory and Mr. Passman's vote apparently was interpreted by some as opposing prayer, a perception that Mr. Huckaby cultivated and encouraged in his advertising.

In addition to all this, Mr. Huckaby apparently was seen as a young, vigorous alternative to an aging member of the Washington establishment. "People are tired of 'power-



Betty Ford speaking to reporters in Vail, Colo.

# BETTY FORD SEES 'VERY TOUGH' RACE

Says Her Choice for Second Spot Was Rockefeller

VAIL Colo., Aug. 29 (AP)—Betty Ford predicts a "very tough campaign" between her husband and the Democratic Presidential candidate, Jimmy Carter, in which President Ford's pardon of former President Richard M. Nixon will be made an issue by the Democrats.

She said she was "quite surprised" by her husband's selection of Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas as his running mate. Mrs. Ford, who said she was not consulted by her husband on political strategy or policy, said she would have liked to have seen Vice President Rockefeller sharing the ticket with her husband.

Mrs. Ford said that her husband's pardon of his White House predecessor for any crimes he may have committed in the cover-up of the Water-gate affair has already been injected into the campaign by the "very subtle way" Mr. Carter and his running mate, Senator Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, keep saying that they are "not going to mention the Nixon pardon."

Asked if she thought that this was fair, she said, "Well, I think it's bringing up the pardon."

Mrs. Ford made her comments in a two-hour interview here before a blazing fire, with members of her family, including the President, walking in and out. Mr. Ford returned to the Washington tonight from the family's vacation here, but Mrs. Ford will stay until Saturday.

Mrs. Ford predicts her husband would win the Nov. 2 election because he is "the best equipped."

But, if he does not, she said, "I won't be broken-hearted," because "he'll go back to law practice and I'll win either way."

"We'll be able to see more of each other, do more things together," she said.

Mrs. Ford, who created a stir when she said in an interview last year that she would not be surprised if her daughter, Susan, told her she was having an affair, was asked if her 19-year-old daughter had yet had an affair.

Susan, who was lying on a couch next to her mother, in shorts, tennis shirt and bare feet, declared firmly, "Nope."

In a family exchange, Mrs. Ford disclosed that she was "dying to be a grandmother," as national health insurance and government-created jobs.

But not by you, dear."

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# Nixon Debates '76 Clashes May

The impression is not dark enough, but it is distinctly from background, and the background is shaky. The press spin of a last-minute cosmetic called a professional machine. The impression is not dark enough, but it is distinctly from background, and the background is shaky. The press spin of a last-minute cosmetic called a professional machine.

Issue of Experience  
Also, experience had been a major factor in the campaign. It was a great advantage to have a man who had served in the White House. But experience was not the only factor. It was a man who had served in the White House. But experience was not the only factor.

Round Two  
The strategy between 1960 and 1960 was a number of ways. Mr. Ford is President, also. He is regarded as the underdog as Mr. Nixon was not. However, neither candidate has demonstrated the leadership skills of the 1960 campaign. And finally, the election may be more volatile and open to impressions.

A major change is in the role of the television networks. The 1960 encounter took place in television studios, with the television candidates on hand in the control rooms to detail the lighting on every angle as the cameras swung. Mr. Nixon's preparation problem even the experience.

Frank Stanton of NBC, the director for the second debate, recalled feeling that Mr. Kennedy was "dying on my shoulder" in the hope of showing Mr. Kennedy's weakness.

# Time Magazine Poll Shows Ford Closing In on Carter

President Ford, fresh from his victory at the Republican National Convention, has narrowed the gap against the Democratic Presidential nominee Jimmy Carter, according to a poll released yesterday by Time magazine. The Republican news agency reported. In the survey, the opinion pollster said that Mr. Ford had cut Mr. Carter's lead by three percentage points. The poll said that the President now commanded 40 percent of the vote against 28 percent for the Democratic nominee. Carter had slipped to 45 percent from 47 percent.

# Kennedy-Nixon Debates a Key That '76 Clashes May Hold

BY VYVELD  
 His suit is not dark enough to set him off distinctly from the gray background, and his face has a chalky look—the result, the press soon discovered, of a last-minute application of a cosmetic called "Lazy Shave" after he had refused professional makeup.

So much was eventually written about Mr. Nixon's makeup problems that the biggest surprise in seeing the debate now is that he looks much better than legend has led one to expect. His discomfort was real: He had come to the debate tired and ill and had then banged a previously infected kneecap on a car door before entering the studio.

But the impression of stress, while distinct, is fleeting. Most of the time he effectively commands attention.

But Mr. Nixon's problem in the first debate was more than cosmetic. It was finding a way to match his rival's sharp and assertive tone and defend the record of the Eisenhower Administration without sounding defensive.

Issue of Experience

Also, "experience" had been one of Mr. Nixon's major campaign selling points; the suggestion being that it would be dangerous to turn over the country to his lesser-known rival. But experience did not prove to be a something that "televised" well.

His opponent seemed to know at least as many facts as Mr. Nixon did. For Mr. Kennedy, television was a great equalizer. He closed the "maturity gap," Mr. Carter wrote at the time, by proving himself "able to stand up to the man who stood up to Khrushchev," a reference to Mr. Nixon's impromptu televised "debate" with the Soviet Prime Minister.

If there is a parallel between 1960 and 1976, it only serves to underscore the risk President Ford is running as the first incumbent to debate a foe. A White House aide, Richard B. Cheney, said the other day that Mr. Ford would demonstrate "Presidential experience and knowledge of the issues."

Mr. Carter's newness on the national scene and lack of foreign policy experience are obviously going to be price Republican issues. But if 1960 provides any clues, the debates could give the Georgian an opportunity to neutralize them.

Round Two

Presumably, Mr. Ford's aides hope that Mr. Carter will crumple under pressure as Mr. Nixon is sometimes supposed to have done in 1960. But the Vice President came back to the second debate in fighting trim. He was better tailored; professionally made-up; more aggressive and obviously intent on keeping his gaze steady, and his hands from fluttering.

In the numerous opinion surveys made at the time, there is scant evidence that he lost support as a result of the debates. Their most important effect, it appears, was to solidify support for Mr. Kennedy among wavering Democrats who had previously been unenthusiastic about him.

Of course, the analogy between 1976 and 1960 breaks down in a number of ways: Mr. Ford is President; also, he is regarded as the underdog as Mr. Nixon was not. Moreover, neither candidate has demonstrated the forensic skills of his 1960 precursors. And, finally, the electorate may be more volatile and open to impressions.

In this latter connection, Professor Michael Robinson, a political scientist at American University, notes that party loyalties have loosened dramatically in the last 16 years.

A major change is in the role of the television networks in producing the debates. The 1960 encounters took place in television studios, with the television consultants of the candidates on hand in the control rooms to bargain and haggle on every detail—the lighting, the camera angles and, because of Mr. Nixon's perspiration problem, even the temperature.

Frank Singland of NBC, the director for the second debate, recalled feeling that Mr. Kennedy's consultant, Leonard Reinsch, was "leaning on my shoulder." In the hope of showing Mr.

Time Magazine Poll Shows Ford Closing In on Carter

Ford Closing In on Carter

President Ford, fresh from his victory at the Republican National Convention, has narrowed the gap against the Democratic Presidential nominee, Jimmy Carter, according to an opinion poll released yesterday by Time magazine, the Reuters news agency reported.

In the survey, the opinion research concern of Yankelevitch, Skelly and White Inc. said that Mr. Ford had cut Mr. Carter's lead by three percentage points.

The poll said that the President now commanded 40 percent of the vote, against 38 percent before the Democratic Convention, and that Mr. Carter's support had slipped to 48 percent from 47 percent.

# Most Reagan Aides Are Saying 'No' to Job Offers From Ford Camp

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON

President Ford's campaign has had only indifferent success recruiting the Ronald Reagan operatives who made it such a long and hard contest for the Republican nomination.

John P. Sears, the Reagan high strategist who asked not to be asked into the Ford camp this fall, is at home in Virginia these days working on a magazine article, consulting with television networks about news coverage and looking forward to high fees on a campus lecture tour.

Lyn Notziger, who was Mr. Sears's deputy, is on the verge of becoming political counsel to Mr. Ford's running mate, Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, who was Mr. Notziger's boss at the Republican National Committee in the first Nixon Administration. James Lake, Mr. Reagan's press secretary, welcomed Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz's invitation to organize "farmers for Ford."

But most of the other ranking Reagan men have said "no" to Ford offers. Martin Anderson, the issues specialist, told the White House he

wanted to be available to help Mr. Reagan on his speaking tour this fall.

Anderson Carter, the chief Reagan delegate hunter, has purposefully disappeared into the Southwest. David Keene, who ran the Reagan operation in the South, has taken a fellowship at the Kennedy Institute of Politics at Harvard University. Darryl Trent, the Reagan finance director, has returned to the faculty at Stanford.

Charles Black, formerly chief of staff to Senator Jesse A. Helms, Republican of North Carolina, was offered the job of running the Ford campaign in the South, but he backed off.

"They've got some pretty tough states down there," Mr. Black remarked last week about the campaign against Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee. "And I couldn't jump out of bed for Ford every morning with the same enthusiasm as I did with Reagan."

Mr. Black, who worked the Northeast for Mr. Reagan, is still considering an assignment with Senator Dole. "At least," he said, "I wouldn't have the motivational problem of going to work for a

guy I've been fighting against for a year."

High-ranking Democrats and not a few Republicans found it a bush-league stunt that the official Republican platform (not to mention several convention orators at Kansas City) mispronounced the name of "Democrat Party." Will the long-forgotten war of lost syllables be resumed? "I want to call them the Republic," said an official of the Democratic National Committee. "Other people are suggesting 'Repps,' 'Repubs,' and 'Publicans.'"

More than 20 years ago, when Thomas E. Dewey and Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin were trying to make "Democrat Party" common usage, the Republican Party chairman, Leonard Hall, justified dropping the "D" on the ground that "their claims that they represent the great mass of the people, and we don't, is just a lot of bunk." William Safire's compendium, "The New Language of Politics," recalls that some Democrats suggested retaliation with "Publicans" at the time but were overruled on the ground that Republican "is the name

by which our opponents' product is known and mistrusted."

Never before has the "Democrat Party" coinage been written into the Republican platform, and it barely slipped in this year. Representative David C. Treen of Louisiana and State Senator Charles Pickering of Mississippi pressed for the shorter form in the early platform meetings but were firmly opposed by Senator Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska and Arthur Peterseo, the platform committee staff director. Steven Hess, the writer who actually drafted the platform's words, wrote, "Democrat Party," but was rewritten by an unidentified hand in the last-minute confusion in Kansas City.

Such well-known sparring partners as Muhammad Ali, the heavyweight champion, and Howard Cosell, the television reporter, and, in another pairing, "All in the Family's" Archie Bunker, played by Carroll O'Connor, and "Meathead," his son-in-law played by Rob Reiner, have done "public service" television commercials for the Democratic Party's voter registration drive. The "pub-

lic service" tag means that the spot ads are out outwardly partisan—and that the Democrats expect television stations to use the spots without charge.

"Friendly adversaries" in each of the ads make the point, in effect: If people like you are going to register and vote, I'm going to register and vote just to even the score.

President Ford was disappointed 10 days ago when John B. Connally turned down the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. But Mr. Connally's old friend, Robert S. Strauss, who heads the Democratic National Committee, was downright crushed.

Some people said Mr. Connally rejected the job because he thinks the Republicans are in for a hard year. But it was not that, Mr. Connally told Mr. Strauss, his one-time roommate at the University of Texas. The real problem, Mr. Connally explained, was that there just isn't much prestige in being a party chairman.

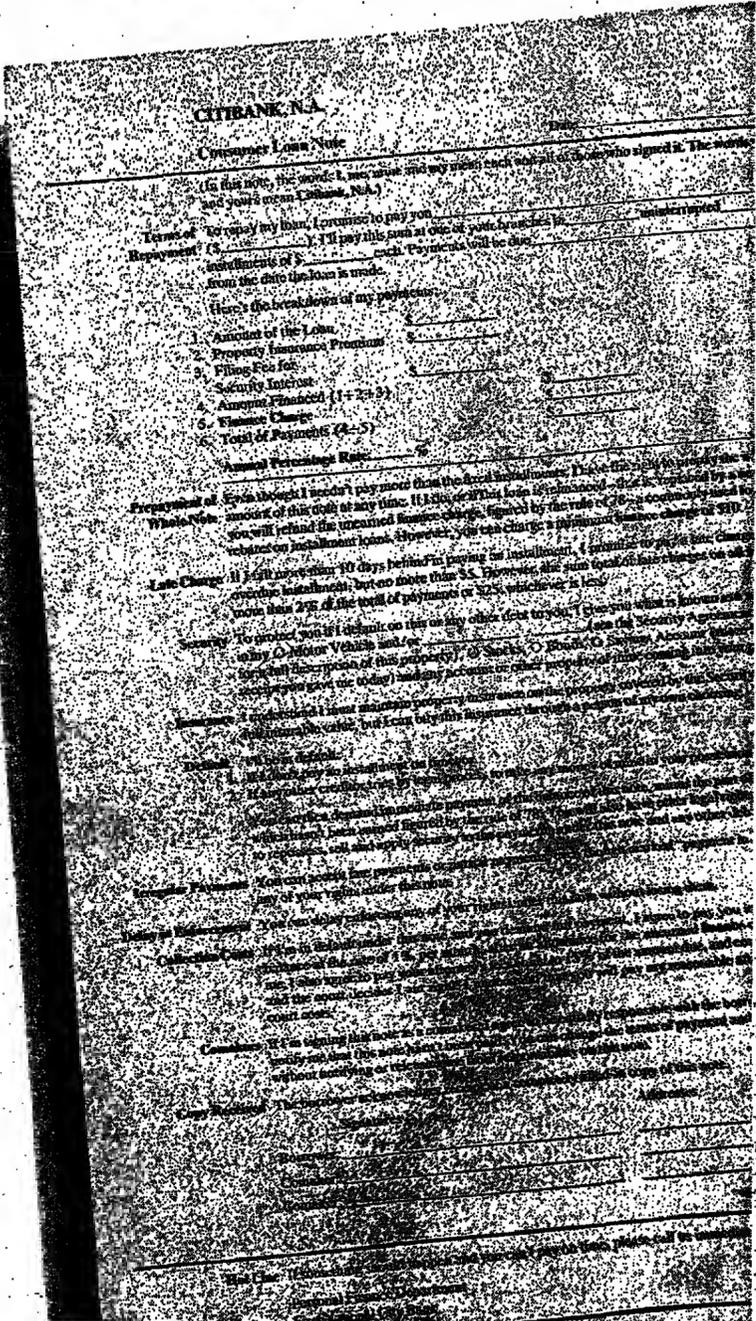
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THE NEW YORK TIMES. MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1976

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# State Calls In 1,000 New York City Physicians to Discuss Medicaid Bill

## It Hopes to Trace Fraud Involving \$300 Million

By PETER KIBBS

The New York State Department of Social Services is calling in more than 1,000 New York City physicians to discuss a Medicaid program here to discuss questionable billings and referrals.

Commissioner Philip L. Toia expressed hope yesterday that a wide-ranging state crackdown could identify at least 10 percent—\$300 million—in frauds, abuses and ineligibility in the \$3 billion statewide Federal-state-city program for the sick poor.

Separately, Dr. William A. Triebel, described in a new United States Senate report as "the highest-billing Medicaid physician in the nation," said he had closed his three methadone-maintenance clinics in Manhattan because of "harassment" and "impossibly complex regulations."

His lawyer, Jeremiah S. Gutman, said Dr. Triebel had had about 50 professional and non-professional employees in the clinics. Under state regulations, Mr. Gutman said, typical patients must come in five times a week. At \$4 a visit as the Medicaid rate for private clinics, this means \$1,000 a patient a year, he added.

Dr. Triebel, who remains in practice as a psychiatrist, said the methadone-maintenance reimbursement for voluntary hospitals and municipal clinics runs as high as \$14 a visit.

### Life Threatened

"I provided a service to a difficult and unwanted group, the heroin addicts," Dr. Triebel said, adding:

"I have been driven from that purpose by harassment and by the fact that my life is threatened. My second Avenue clinic fire-bombed and my reputation impugned. I do not possess the time or resources to fight this one-sided battle."

Dr. Eugene Silbermann, listed in the Senate report with Medicaid billings of \$604,045 last year—in New York State second only to Dr. Triebel's \$758,114—said it was a meth-

adone-maintenance clinic that had actually received that sum. "I function there as an employee, I get a salary," he said, adding that he was a gynecologist.

Dr. Oscar Burgos, listed as billing \$255,492 last year, said that he was a radiologist and that of that total he had received "a modest fraction—below 50 percent," with the rest going to various centers in the \$3 billion statewide Federal-state-city program for the sick poor.

"My work is mostly interpreting films," Dr. Burgos said. "I work seven days a week, day and night, weekends at home, in my office, at night, until 12."

Dr. Ronald Brady of Long Island City, Queens, said that the \$215,712 billing listed in his name was for his Bridge Plaza Treatment and Rehabilitation Clinic, a methadone-maintenance program with private as well as Medicaid patients.

Dr. Brady, a psychiatrist, said that center has 15 to 18 full-time employees, costing \$150,000 a year, and he added that his return was what was left after paying this and other costs of operation.

### Computer Analysis Cited

Commissioner Toia said: "We are aware of many problems in Medicaid." He reported that the computer analysis of physicians had begun three months ago, that 30 state auditors—of his office's total of about 300 for all problems—had been assigned to city Medicaid work, and that the state's Budget Division had been asked to authorize the transfer of funds within the department to hire more investigators and attorneys.

"We have established liaison with District Attorney Robert J. Morgenthau's office (in Manhattan) to assist us in prosecution," Mr. Toia said. "We are also cooperating with Federal authorities—both the United States Attorney's office and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare."

The computer analysis, Mr. Toia said, had identified the top 1,000 physicians in each of a number of potential abuse areas, combined those whose names appeared on more than one list as the first for further scrutiny, and had then mailed invitations to them to come in for interviews.

"Some things we will be checking," Mr. Toia said, "are excessive billings for first visits, the family-gang practice of treating all family members when only one comes to a doctor with a problem. 'Ping-ponging' which is the excessive referrals of patients within Medicaid mills, and also duplicate billing."

"Crash Program" Undertaken  
Lack of centralized data and centralized billing has made fraud control difficult, Mr. Toia said. The state administration won new legislation this spring to set up a computerized Medicaid Management and Information System, but Mr. Toia said this "will not be completely operational for three years, so we have embarked on a crash



Senator Moss displays bruises he suffered as a result of the blood samples he had to leave at medical centers.

program for fraud and abuse in New York City."

The Commissioner said his department was also engaged in a new quality-control check-up, which indicates so far that 20 to 25 percent of nonwelfare enrollees in Medicaid may not be entitled to participate. Welfare recipients are automatically covered by Medicaid, and Mr. Toia said welfare ineligibility was still running about 10 percent here.

As a result of intensified drives against Medicaid abuses, two chiropractors were sentenced in Federal Court Wednesday to five-year prison terms. An East Harlem center was closed Friday just before the city's Health Department moved to padlock it on various grounds.

Seventy-four physicians and other providers of health care have been penalized by the State Health Department so far this year, with 22 of them permanently disqualified. Sixteen pharmacists were arrested on Aug. 19 by the Brooklyn District Attorney's office on charges of switching drugs in prescriptions.

A report by State Comptroller Arthur Levitt last month said that the city had identified 300 "shared professional facilities"—so-called Medicaid mills—at the end of 1973 in which three or more providers gave Medicaid services. The volume in such centers, Mr. Levitt said, ranged from 10,000 to 500,000 patients a year, and the num-

ber of such centers was estimated to have soared to 600 in 1974.

The Levitt report said that there had been 14 private health providers in methadone maintenance, averaging \$345,000 each in Medicaid billings during 1973—and topped by one charging \$1,015,000.

Mr. Levitt's audit cited inadequate care, including interviews by City Health Department reviewers that found unsatisfactory, incomplete or nonexistent dental work on 2,000 of 8,000 patients they had checked.

But the Levitt study also reported a "high potential for conflict of interest" among the city reviewers, with 47 of 102 of them having billed for care for Medicaid patients in 1973. The study said that one of them had billed at five times the normal rate for immunizations; another at seven times the cost for prosthetic devices.

Samuel Elber, assistant city human resources administrator for public affairs, said yesterday that the city was working closely with the state on computerization. To date, he said, it has had to handle 400,000 to 500,000 individual Medicaid bills by hand in an average week, or 18 million to 20 million a year.

Helen Stone, public relations spokeswoman for the City Health Department, said, "We are making a concerted effort to crack down on Medicaid mills, and we welcome any information that will lead us to violations."

## Moss, Posing as Patient, Sees Medicaid Abuse

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

Participating in the Medicaid Program," cites hundreds of examples—compiled by Senate undercover agents and investigators—of unnecessary physical examinations, dental work, medical tests and prescriptions for eyeglasses and drugs.

The lack of sound management practices in the city, state and Federal Government, the report said, led to the evolution of a health-care phenomenon that it called "Medicaid mills."

These were defined as storefront operations, generally unlicensed and unregulated and usually set up in slum areas, that are a cross between a health clinic and a doctor's office. The health practitioners working in them offer a wide range of services, from psychiatry to podiatry, almost exclusively to the poor and the elderly, the two groups eligible for the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

### Enormous Profits Reaped

The Senate investigators concluded that the Medicaid mills provide substantial assembly-line health care to hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers at high prices, yielding enormous profits to their owners.

Senator Moss, who had been examined by his physician a month before the incident and informed that he was in perfect health, told Dr. Clyde Weisbart, the owner and administrator of the center in East Harlem, that "he thought he might have a cold."

According to Senator Moss, the result was a complete medical examination, blood tests, X-rays, urine tests, a misdiagnosis of a muscle spasm, treatment of the excess hair by a chiropractor, prescriptions for the different drugs and a second appointment for a return visit the next day.

The Senator was directed to have the prescriptions filled in the pharmacy next door, in which Dr. Weisbart and Dr. Lewis Sampson, a dentist, were said by Senate investigators to hold a financial interest. The report said:

"Dr. Weisbart and his brother-in-law, Dr. Sampson, collectively billed Medicaid for more than \$300,000 [during 1974]. In addition, the pharmacy is one of the high-volume providers, showing billings of about \$100,000 a year."

"Senate investigators had 'shopped' this facility a number of times previously. On each occasion the pattern was consistent: a brief general examination, prescriptions for excessive blood, lab and X-ray work and a number of referrals [to other health providers]."

(At 145 East 116th Street, a man who identified himself as a porter said that no official was available for comment. Calls to Dr. Weisbart's home went unanswered, as did calls to the pharmacy mentioned.)

### Pattern of Treatment Noted

The pattern of treatment given Senator Moss was repeated on Capitol Hill policemen and committee staff aides who were furnished with Medicaid cards and who made 120 visits to other Medicaid mills throughout New York City.

According to their accounts, the results were 50 different types of misdiagnoses ranging from low back pain through hay fever to acute hypertension plus the routine use of unnecessary treatment for these alleged conditions, including prescriptions for drugs to cure nonexistent ailments.

### Rampant Fee-Splitting Found

The Senate investigators said they had found evidence that employees of state mental hospitals and city social-service workers were "steering" prospective patients to the mills, and that there was rampant fee-splitting kickbacks and bribery in their operation.

The excess of Medicaid mills operating mainly as methadone-maintenance clinics was detailed by the report with the case of a cluster of such facilities operated in Manhattan by one physician.

"The highest-billing Medicaid physician in the nation," said the report, "is Dr. William Triebel, who received \$857,000 from Medicaid in 1974 for operating his Mary Scranton Clinic in New York City." The report added:

"Dr. Triebel's billings for the second Avenue office at 200 Avenue C alone were \$451,156. The Mary Scranton Foundation Inc., a 'not-for-profit' entity, is the parent organization and also operated clinics at two other New York City locations—400 East 77th Street and 2 West 116th Street. The total Medicaid billings for the three Scranton clinics in 1974 was approximately \$857,000, and is now estimated by committee staff to be at least \$1 million a year."

### 'Yet to Be Penalized'

The report continued: "The Scranton operation began in 1970 and was founded by Dr. Triebel, a Manhattan psychiatrist, who named the operation after his mother's maiden name. Triebel and his wife are two of the foundation's five trustees and two of the three trustees who derive income from the clinics. Triebel also maintains a separate private psychiatric practice while remaining a trustee of the foundation and director of the Second Avenue clinic."

The report added: "Despite numerous audits

and other investigations, findings of state and Federal regulations at Dr. Triebel's clinic, he has yet to be penalized in any way by the State Office of Drug Abuse Services, Medicaid, or any law-enforcement authority. The committee said notes with copies that on Aug. 20, 1975, the State Office of Drug Abuse Services announced that Dr. Triebel made recitations of \$320 for double billings detected by the department. The \$320 is equivalent to 6.4 percent of Dr. Triebel's 1974 Medicaid income of \$857,000."

### Small Group Involved

As to responsibility, the investigators said they considered most physicians to be honest despite the large amounts of Medicaid funds some receive. It was noted that half the total amount of Medicaid funds received by all physicians goes to a mere 7 percent of these doctors, and that it is this small group that either practices in or operates the Medicaid mills.

"In all the four months of this investigation, only one physician told an investigator: 'Get out of here, there is nothing wrong with you,'" the report said. It added:

"New York was singled out for in-depth analysis for several reasons: It has the largest Medicaid program in the nation, spending an average of \$180 per inhabitant while the national average is \$86 per inhabitant; New York accounts for almost 25 percent of total Medicaid outlays despite the fact that New York has less than 9 percent of the country's population; the New York program historically has been managed with being one of the worst-managed in the nation, and because of the apparent relationship between the mismanagement of the program and New York's current fiscal crisis."

The document is replete with examples of a lack of audits and lack of electronic data processing equipment and administrative personnel, leading to chaotic record-keeping.

The report said: "In short, the city does not

know which doctors are in their program, where they are, how much they earn (let alone how much they keep and how much is passed on to entrepreneurs), how many times they perform for bill as if they have performed a particular procedure in any particular period.

"They cannot even tell with complete assurance how much money they are spending. In 1974 they underreported program payments to the Federal Reserve Service by more than \$900 million."

As to responsibility, the investigators concluded that officials of the Lindsay administration were largely to blame for the shortcomings of the city's Medicaid program.

"One of the major reasons for the expansion of the Medicaid population and cost over the past 10 years was the ultra-liberal philosophy of Mayor John Lindsay for all but the last year of his two terms as mayor," the report said. It added:

"When Lindsay took office in 1966, there were approximately 500,000 persons receiving public assistance in New York City, and Medicaid had just been enacted. The Mayor and his welfare commissioners advocated a laissez-faire attitude toward welfare eligibility. Their espoused goal was to allow the city's welfare rolls to swell enormously and thereby force the Federal Government to legislate a guaranteed annual income."

"As a result, a simple declarative system was used for public assistance and Medicaid. An applicant need only fill out a three-or-four-page application, attest to his veracity and he was quickly accepted as eligible, with little if any collateral verification or direct documentation of financial status required."

The report continued: "Recertification was done once a year by making a one-page questionnaire to the recipient, who merely answered 'yes' or 'no' to four or five

questions, attested to the accuracy of his address, remained on welfare. In any collateral verification visits were done with the added cost of pro-welfare clinic decisions by the United States Supreme Court.

"By 1970 the city's assistance rolls had grown to nearly one million recipients, all of whom were receiving Medicaid. An additional 400,000 were on Medicaid only. The doubling of the welfare caseload in the first term of the Lindsay administration was equal to the total increase in the city's welfare caseload in the preceding 20 years. The cost of welfare was consistently taking the largest share of the city's budget expenses, at 23 percent a year."

The report added: "It was not until 1973 that the Mayor realized his strategy to precipitate a guaranteed annual income had failed. He did an abrupt about-face and revamped the city's welfare system by hiring a team of 'management experts' at \$10 million a year to take over the welfare program from 'social-work-oriented' types. However it was too late."

In one bright note, the report said that the administration of Governor Carey has been making limited progress in imposing both management and cost controls on the city and on state Medicaid programs, and that modest savings may be expected in the near future.

Mr. Lindsay could not be reached for comment. But Samuel Elber, the city's assistant human resources administrator, said the declarative system of welfare assistance was mandated by the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Welfare eligibility, Mr. Elber said, is governed by Federal and state—rather than city—standards. One result, he said, was that the city has frequently "stymied" its control efforts.

## Fraud and Waste Found in Medicaid

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

went on, "were repeatedly ping-ponged" to neurologists, gynecologists, internists, psychiatrists, health specialists, psychiatrists, dentists, chiropractors, opticians, ophthalmologists, oculists and pediatricians. In some clinics, investigators had to run "out of the clinics in order to end the protracted medical merry-go-round."

### They Found that Medicaid Record-keeping by municipalities was so slipshod that it was virtually impossible to determine how much government money was being spent on such operators or, indeed, how many there were. In New York City, for example, at least 350 were known, but it was estimated that the number could be as high as 1,000.

"It is clear that at least half of the amount paid to doctors and other practitioners working in mills does not go for the provision of services, but, rather, is bled off in factoring charges, kickbacks, rent, and kinders fees," the subcommittee report said.

"From the point of view of the Congress and the taxpayer, the expenditure of money in this fashion is clearly wasted. In addition to these 'wasted' sums must be added the fraud and abuse which, it is now apparent, riddles the program."

"All in all, it is apparent that less than one-third of the millions flowing through Medicaid mills goes for the purpose for which it was intended: the provision of health services for the poor and elderly."

### Dominance by Few

The current manner in which Medicaid is administered discourages reputable medical professionals from participating in the program," the report said. "The result is the dominance of the Medicaid program by a small number of practitioners who, in league with a

handful of real estate operators, neurologists, gynecologists, internists, psychiatrists, health specialists, psychiatrists, dentists, chiropractors, opticians, ophthalmologists, oculists and pediatricians. In some clinics, investigators had to run "out of the clinics in order to end the protracted medical merry-go-round."

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## List of Physicians Receiving at Least \$100,000 in 1975

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—Following is a list of physicians in individual practice named by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as having received at least \$100,000 last year from the New York State Medicaid program. The names, addresses and amounts are contained in a report by the Subcommittee on Long-Term Care of the Special Senate Committee on Aging.

William Triebel, 3 W. 116th St.	\$785,114
Eugene Silbermann, 1650 Madison Ave.	604,046
Mora Arnold, 1230 Park Ave.	580,409
Arthur Zaks, 136-80 Roosevelt Ave., Flushing	499,547
Norman Dinhofer, 255 Eastern Pkwy., Brooklyn	404,402
Eugene Schupak, 29-14 Northern Blvd., L. I. City	384,867
Alan Hausknecht, 301 W. 37th St.	350,911
Jaime Titelevsky, 255 Third Ave.	305,102
Sylvan L. Sacolic, 150 E. 69th St.	305,594
Hans Wehrhahn, 1011 Lexington Ave.	291,281
Joseph G. Falk, 25 Lenox Ave.	290,089
Oscar Burgos, 520 E. 72d St.	255,492
Robert Soberman, 378 E. Gun Hill Rd., Bronx	246,091
Melvin Moore, 7815 Bay Pkwy., Brooklyn	224,985
Ronald Brady, 41-21 27th St., L. I. City	215,712
Conrado Cuadras, 2 W. 37th St.	203,338
Narendra Kumar Khurana, 1365 Metropolitan Ave., Bronx	183,648
Elias Oweis, 34 Fletcher Ave., Valley Stream, L.I.	173,588
Mohamad Keshavarz-Arshadi, 422 Clifton Ave., S. I.	173,149
Sidney Hendler, 1380 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn	162,736
Ernest Melton, 1680 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn	156,322
Jose Rivero, 1893 Grand Concourse, Bronx	154,505
Leon Nichols Jr., 720 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle	153,877
Norman Marine, 250 E. 87th St.	153,355
Sol Feigman, 178 Second Ave.	152,742
San Sotias, 39-11 104th St., Corona	151,651
Romeo Samoate, 33 Gilbert Ave., Paramus, N.J.	149,736
Llene Coopersmith, 5130 Surf Ave., Brooklyn	142,751
Muskinno Degiarde, 226 Lafayette St.	142,041
Francis Gibbs, 61-15 98th St., Rego Park	141,281
David Gordon, 29 North Dr., Great Neck	139,291
Leonor Samano, 11083 Sautell Ave., Corona	137,482
Alan Kay, 301 E. 98th St.	136,231
Clyde H. Weissbart, 145 E. 116th St.	136,225
Uthai Malakorn, 2 Tufts Court, Paramus, N.J.	136,189
Philip H. Friedman, 1430 E. 22d St., Brooklyn	134,545
Barry Rudin, 630 Third Ave.	133,097
Juanito Pung, 61 Manorhaven Blvd., Pt. Washington	132,297
Joseph Glummo, 370 Ninth St., Brooklyn	132,274
Arie Liebeskind, 1450 Broadway	132,207
Gary Lazachek, 14 Grove St.	131,956
Alma Tosca Blitz, 63 Ave. A	131,947
Parviz Naysan, 14 Pine Dr., Great Neck	131,812
Jason Robert, 410 Central Park West	131,792
Jaeyoung Kim, 48 Ardel Rd., Bronxville	131,531
Peter Jovanovic, 4465 Douglas Ave., Bronx	127,329
Thomas Jorge, 70-12 Harrow St., Forest Hills	128,747
Dudley Leinowitz, 1465 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn	126,679
Paul Slater, 563 E. Ninth St., Brooklyn	124,136
Sharon Regay, 907 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn	123,954
Tessee Stark, 376 Kelly St., Bronx	123,692
Metard F. Slomaska, 4455 Douglas Ave., Bronx	122,315
Paul Fuchs, 7-15 182d St., Whitestone	121,382
Allan Kaiser, 1740 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn	120,648
Mukund Nady, 518 Pennsylvania Ave., Brooklyn	121,142
Philip C. Suriano, 2137 Tomlinson Ave., Bronx	119,828
Hugo Bejar, 493 E. 138th St., Bronx	119,459
Samaran Sarabanchong, 639 Albany Ave., Brooklyn	119,012
Donald Labrecque, 336 East Shore Dr., Massapequa	118,126
Junno-Bor Hwang, 3990 Bronx Blvd., Bronx	117,815
Asfaq Ahmad, 168-11 Gothic Rd., Jamaica	117,751
Richard Danker, 75-55 139th St., Flushing	116,249
R. Herszkowicz, 200 Winston, Clifton Park, N.J.	115,729
Mahmood Karim, 89-23 205th St., Hollis	115,188
Gerald Levinson, 2917 Mt. St., Far Rockaway	115,082
Aspet Haruhunzon, 27 Kenwood Dr., New Rochelle	114,925
Quirino Dixon, 881 Prospect Ave., Bronx	114,760
Siegfried Mayer, 1882 Grand Concourse, Bronx	113,361
Arthur Weinberg, 999 Central Ave., Woodmere	112,228
Herbert Berger, 740 E. Sixth St.	111,355
Edwin A. Mathias, 79 W. 125th St.	111,125
Diosdado Dipasul, 1450 Broadway	111,103
Marius Costin, 101-10 70th Ave., Forest Hills	110,782
Doreen Polak Liebeskind, 2621 Palisade Ave., Bronx	110,361
Mauricio Videgan, 94-11 59th Ave., Elmhurst	110,240
Jan Kosnowski, 100 Pennsylvania Ave., Brooklyn	110,126
Cheng Wang, 37 Oliver St.	109,845
Kumar K. Mecherimadom, 29 Chestnut Rd., Manhasset	109,940
Dilip Mukhiyar, 85 Hampton Oval, New Rochelle	109,895
Harold Rosenberg, 46 Hampton Rd., Scarsdale	108,939
Stuart Sheinbrot, 40 Clintco St., Brooklyn	108,318
Neville Anthony, 855 Pepperidge Rd., Westbury	108,312
Juana Toporovsky, 2 Vista Lane, Scarsdale	108,291
Edonardo Ziolaover, 100 Olive Lane, Manhasset	107,726
Antonio Bambina, 796A Drott St., Brooklyn	106,939
Hae Ja Yoo, 159 Rockaway Ave., Garden City	106,933
Iraj Bassaly, 115-25 Metropolitan Ave., Kew Gardens	106,584
Emma Florez, 1572 E. 174th St., Bronx	106,235
Yumei Pan, 162-39 13th Ave., Whitestone	106,128
Suryaprakasa D. Rao, 141-14 56th Ave., Flushing	104,822
Enza Cohen, 2407 Ave. M., Brooklyn	103,820
Gilbert Handal, 1203 Albarmar Rd., Brooklyn	103,641
Aftah Siddiqui, 1 Liberty St., Little Ferry, N.J.	103,495
Romula Orgue, 46 Lincoln Rd., Scarsdale	103,085
Francis Delara, 1525 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn	102,784
Habibollah Ghanat, 8533 Ave. B, Brooklyn	102,650
Henry Schechter, 3771 Independence Ave., Bronx	102,643
Baldo Bertocchi, 443 Bay Ridge Pkwy., Brooklyn	102,576
Enza Cohen, 2407 Ave. M., Brooklyn	102,472
Augusto G. Lizarazo, P.O. Box 465, Flushing	102,292
Salim Sadka, 50-41 Ocean St., Bayside	101,749
S. Shafi Ahmad Bakar, 61-15 97th St., Flushing	101,381
Victoria Tomaz, 560 Melrose Ave., Bronx	101,119
Ebrahim Abtahian, 86-15 Ave. P., Jamaica	100,870
Douglas Sinensky, 12 Sycamore Rd., Scarsdale	100,641
Enrique Davis, 25 Frederick Pl., Mount Vernon	100,320
Roberto Rivera, 78-17 21st Ave., Jackson Heights	100,063
Hamid Alizadeh, 116A Lee Ave., Brooklyn	100,061

Jolas Winning Recognition in U.S.

By DONAL HENAHAN
not as she had the life lived. For one...

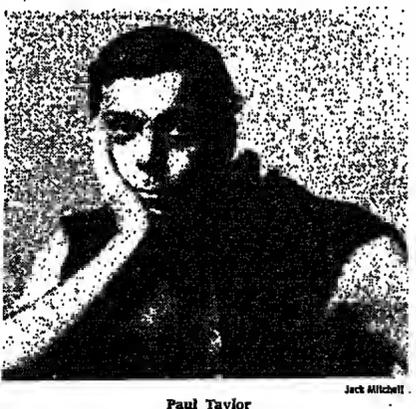
Although Miss Jolas retains American as well as French citizenship, she regards herself as "very much French."

"I can be more intelligent in French," Miss Jolas said with an apologetic smile.

Not 'Brilliant' Student
Miss Jolas was in this country from 1940 to 1946, returned to Paris on her 20th birthday, and did not come back here until 1971.

Taylor and His Dance Troupe in a Brilliant 'Creative Binge'

By DONAL HENAHAN
Mr. Taylor and his dance troupe are enjoying a creative binge...



show Mr. Taylor and his dance troupe are enjoying a creative binge...

choreographers can possibly achieve. One also feels a special sensibility with "Clovean Kingdom," which is an expansive view, a rather cynical view of human sexuality.

GOING OUT Guide

ERENADE-and-drink-you can be here-is atop the 49th Street. We guarantee in your ly-as you var onto d glimpse morama.

She ended the set with "Mattinata" from Leoncavallo's opera "Zaza."



Betsy Jolas

mediately take off. "I was never a brilliant student, and I never got a first prize in anything. I never even learned to play the piano well."

Enjoy Free Atmosphere
But she studied composition with Milhaud, Messiaen and others and her works began winning awards.

in view of the speed with which the cultural climate is changing, Miss Jolas believes it is perfectly reasonable for a girl to decide to become a composer. "I certainly had no intention of being a composer, although I had been imagining in music since the age of about 10, at least. My condition had been playing with dolls. But I tell girls now, 'You can be a composer. Give it a try. You can be as good as a man—different, but as good.'"

three popular forms of health exercises.

Leading the karate demonstration will be Richard Danziger, an expert in Korean karate and judo. The Gael Stepanek Dancers will demonstrate choreographed modern dance technique.

The public is invited to attend today's and tomorrow's hour-long shows in Queens. The puppet program starts today at 1:30 P.M., in the Community Service Society's Archer Avenue Senior Center at 92-47 165th Street in Jamaica. Tomorrow at 2 P.M.

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For the answers to this and other questions, see CHECKING OUT in the Theater Directory.

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Directed by STEPHEN PORTER

THEATER DIRECTORY
BROADWAY
PULITZER PRIZE FOR DRAMA 1976
LUCAS
GODSPELL
GREASE
GUNS AND DOLLS
SHEANODOAH
WOMEN BEHIND BARS







# Who's to Blame for the Ruined Clothes?

By FRANCES CERRA  
On the fourth floor of the nondescript office building at 116 East 27th Street is an elegant room where a fashion show of sorts can be seen by invited guests only. Some of the fashions on display there come from designers with famous names while others carry less elegant labels common among the general populace. All, however, are shown without benefit of mannequins because some of these clothes can stand on their own. Literally.

Like a certain imitation brown suede jacket with an imitation-lamb's wool lining that was so stiffened by the dry-cleaning process that it was able to stand up by itself on the floor.

According to the Neighborhood Dry Cleaners Association, this jacket was out a casualty of an incompetent dry cleaner but of a manufacturer who did not bother — and was not legally required — to label the jacket with proper care instructions. The association maintains a laboratory in the office, where member dry cleaners can send garments to find out what went wrong with them when their customers begin screaming and threatening to sue.

Besides the jacket, other fashion casualties sent there included a long white coat made of wool with a bonded backing and a leisure suit made of 100 percent cotton with simulated leather trim. Both carried labels that said, "Dry Clean Only," but the backing on the wool coat had puckered, and the cotton on the leisure suit had faded while the simulated leather trim also had puckered.

**Loss Is in Millions**  
William Seitz, executive director of the association, which has 2,800 members in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, said that he believed a "small but significant percentage" of garments made today suffered problems such as these. He estimated that the loss to consumers was in the millions of dollars a year.

Butressing his assertions are thousands of public comments received during the last several months by the Federal Trade Commission,



William Seitz stands between two jackets that became stiff after dry cleaning

which is considering amendments to its care label regulations. Out of 9,000 comments, 56 percent said that care instructions were often inaccurate, while 79 percent said they were incomplete.

As the care labeling regulations now stand, labels giving washing or dry-cleaning instructions must be permanently affixed to most garments, but leather and suede apparel are not included. The proposed amendments would extend the rules to leather and suede as well as such household furnishings as sheets and draperies.

They would also address the problem of accuracy by making the rules more specific, thus giving the commission more clear-cut grounds for enforcement, according to Cynthia Lamb, a lawyer with the commission who is working on the revisions.

Miss Lamb said that to date the commission had taken only three or four actions against manufacturers under the care label rules because it was concentrating on getting voluntary com-

pliance from them. "If the proposed amendments pass," she said, "I anticipate that there will be much more active enforcement."

As a rule-making agency, the commission can enact the amendments by majority vote, after hearings and consideration of both sides, and that would give them the force of law. As the examples on display at the Dry Cleaners Association's laboratory showed, care labeling problems are not confined to lower-priced garments. Some carried labels from chic New York boutiques and famous manufacturers. There were Diane Von Furstenberg dresses on display, but cleaners have reported problems with some of them, a situation that was acknowledged by Richard Conrad, executive director of Diane Von Furstenberg Ltd.

In an interview, Mr. Conrad said that he was aware of care problems with "one-tenth of one percent of our dresses." He said that von Furstenberg cotton print dresses used to be labeled as

washable, but as a result of complaints that the dye in the prints ran when water hit them, they now carry labels that say "Dry Clean Only."

However, Mr. Conrad said, that those dresses made with application-printed fabric would run if, for example, someone spilled a drink on the dress and the wearer rubbed it to blot it dry.

"If you spilled anything on one of our dresses and washed it in water at 178 degrees Fahrenheit, you would find that excess dye would run, but it wouldn't run into the white portion of the print," he said. "But if you rub it, it will run." He added that washing any of the von Furstenberg dresses in Woolite, a cold-water wash product, would "destroy any of our prints." The Von Furstenberg prints are made in Italy.

Asked if he felt it was responsible to use fabrics that can be so easily damaged, he said, "You're making a mountain out of a molehill. We ship a million dresses a year

and have problems with 600 or 700."

John Kornblith, president and chairman of Pierre Cardin U.S.A., also said that reports of problems with the company's suits by dry cleaners actually involved only a "half dozen consumer complaints, and not many trade complaints."

The problems showed up in suits sold to stores last fall that had labels whose various facing layers were fused together. In the dry-cleaning process, the adhesive in the fusing deteriorated in some of these suits, leaving the lapels puckered.

Mr. Kornblith said he did not know how many suits were involved, but that for the last 10 months, during which all the company's suits have been made in the United States rather than France or Colombia, there had been no reports of further problems.

### Paying The Damages

On the basis of complaints that reached the Neighborhood Cleaners Association, Mr. Seitz said he believed that "there are probably hundreds and hundreds of Pierre Cardin suits that either the dry cleaner paid for when the lapels puckered, or that consumers paid for by not being able to wear them."

One of the largest categories of problem garments reaching the association, according to Daniel Eisen, who tests garments at its facilities, is the faded or pre-washed denim and leisure clothes. Such garments are usually labeled as washable, but many people have them dry-cleaned, apparently out of fear that they will shrink drastically if washed or that they will simply last longer that way.

Unfortunately, dry cleaning softens chagrin their color, leaves one piece drastically faded or streaked, or shrinks them anyway. Under present care label regulation, it is assumed that something labeled as washable can be dry-cleaned, unless the label says the contrary.

The well-known and widely sold brand of pre-washed garments, Faded Glory, has been the subject of many complaints to the association, according to Mr. Seitz. Simon Handelsman, an executive with the company, said that the only problems known to the company involved a line of vegetable-dyed cotton-twill garments that are no longer being produced.

"We make as fine a quality garment as anyone, and we sell more than a million pairs a year," he said. "I think it would be unfair to single us out." Two retailers who carry the Faded Glory line reported few, if any, customer returns of the garments.

Mr. Seitz said he believed that manufacturers did not have a true picture of the extent of the care labeling problem because most consumers would decide that the price of a garment was not worth the effort and frustration necessary to force a retailer or manufacturer to make good on a purchase.

Fred Shippe, director of technical services of the American Apparel Manufacturers Association, agreed that consumers often did not complain, but asserted over-the-counter that "as an industry our performance has been good; considering the number of garments in the marketplace." He added, however, that "there is no question that anyone can find garments in the marketplace with labels that are inaccurate, but we believe that garments made in the United States have a high degree of accuracy, while the imports have a high degree of inaccuracy."

Miss Lamb of the Federal Trade Commission said that information obtained by the commission indicated that there were problems with both domestically produced and imported apparel. Hearings on the proposed amendments are expected to get under way late this year.

## Even if Label Says 'Washable,' Is It Better to Dry Clean?

Pasted to a window or a wall in most dry-cleaning establishments is a sign that reads, "Everything Dry Cleans Better." But as the racks of dry-cleaning failures in the laboratory of the Neighborhood Dry Cleaners Association show, some garments can't be dry cleaned at all.

Why, then, the slogan, which is part of an association program? William Seitz, executive director of the association, replied, "We developed the program about five years ago at the time when polyester clothing was becoming extremely popular. The labels in that clothing all said 'washable,' and although that is supposed to mean that they can be dry-cleaned too, we found that most consumers thought the clothes could not be dry-cleaned. That's why we started the program."

Mr. Seitz contended that dry cleaning was gentler to most fabrics than washing and could prolong the life of garments, but he acknowledged that there

were exceptions—witness the garments in the association's laboratory. "But those are either improperly made or not labeled to say 'Do Not Dry Clean,'" he said.

Some fabrics, for that matter, he pointed out, can be neither dry-cleaned nor washed. One example, he said, is Herculon, a fabric used in upholstered furniture. It can only be wiped with a damp cloth. Washing shrinks it and dry cleaning dissolves its rubberized backing, he said.

G.I. Eryael, who is Consumers Union's expert on textiles, said he believed that some clothing produced today is virtually undecapable and unwashable.

"If you have a pair of jeans with a label that says 'Wash only in cold water with mild soap,' that won't effectively remove the soil that normally gets into a pair of jeans," he said. "Manufacturers should be required to tell the public not only what procedure won't harm a garment but also what will get it clean."

### DE GUSTIBUS

## Settling Some Confusion Over the Poaching of Fish

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

A reader from Cambridge, Mass., respectfully demands a diagnosis concerning the fine points of fish cookery.

"I would appreciate it if you could provide me with some information regarding poaching, specifically fish," he wrote. "As I understand it, this procedure requires the court-bouillon to be just below the boiling point, slightly less than simmering. What is not clear to me is the amount of court-bouillon, since Escoffier, for example, mentions 'very little fish fumet.' Another authority says 'heavily cover the fish.'"

The confusion here seems primarily to be a confusion of terms. A court-bouillon is not the same as a fumet de poisson. A court-bouillon is the liquid in which fish are poached, consisting generally of water with wine plus certain flavorful vegetables, spices and herbs. It is comparable to the liquid and flavors used in cooking chicken.

A fumet, in this case a fumet de poisson or fish stock, is fish broth made, generally, with the bones and head of a fish plus vegetables, herbs and spices. This is used in varying amounts for cooking fish, generally fillets or whole small fish, and for making sauces.

So far as the amount to be used is concerned, there must be enough court-bouillon to cover the fish, while the amount of fumet depends on the amount of liquid needed to make the sauce. Examples of a court-bouillon and a fumet plus typical uses for each follow:

- Court-Bouillon**
- 9 cups water
  - 2 cups dry white wine
  - Salt to taste
  - 1 1/2 cups sliced small white onions
  - 1 1/2 cups thinly sliced carrots
  - 1/2 cup chopped celery
  - 1/2 cups chopped leeks, optional
  - 2 whole cloves garlic, peeled
  - 16 bay leaves
  - 16 peppercorns
  - 4 sprigs parsley
  - 2 sprigs fresh thyme or 1 teaspoon dried
  - 1/4 teaspoon cayenne pepper
- Combine all the ingredients in a saucepan and bring to the boil. Simmer 2 1/2 hours. Use for poaching fish (see recipe). Strain or not as desired.
- Yield: About 11 cups.
- Poached Striped Bass
- 1 three-and-one-half-to-five-pound striped bass, cleaned, gills removed and, preferably, with head and tail left on
  - 10 cups court-bouillon at room temperature (see recipe)
  - 1. Rinse the fish and pat it dry.
  - 2. Add the fish to a fish poacher and add the court-bouillon. Cover. Bring to the

- boil and simmer 10 to 15 minutes. Let the fish stand in the cooking liquid 10 minutes or longer.
- 3. Remove the fish and carefully pare away the skin. Serve lukewarm with melted butter, mustard mayonnaise or other sauces.
- Yield: 6 or more servings.

- Fumet de Poisson (Fish Stock)**
- 3 pounds fish bones with the head, if available (gills removed)
  - 1 cup dry white wine
  - 3 cups water
  - 1/2 cup sliced onions
  - 2 cloves garlic, left whole
  - 1/2 cup chopped celery
  - 2 sprigs fresh thyme or 1/2 teaspoon dried
  - 1 bay leaf
  - 4 sprigs parsley
  - Salt to taste
  - 10 peppercorns
1. Combine all the ingredients in a saucepan and let simmer 1 1/2 hours, skimming the surface to remove scum and foam.
2. Put the stock through a strainer.
- Yield: About 4 cups.
- Note: Leftover fish stock may be frozen.
- Striped Bass with White Wine
- 6 tablespoons butter
  - 1/2 cup finely chopped onions

- 1 carrot, cut into rou
  - 2 sprigs parsley
  - 1/2 bay leaf
  - 1/2 teaspoon dried thyme
  - 1 clove garlic, peeled
  - Salt to taste
  - 12 peppercorns
  - 1 cup dry white wine
  - 1 cup fumet de poisson (recipe)
  - 1 three-to-four-pound striped bass, cleaned, scaled but left whole
  - 3 tablespoons all-purpose flour
  - Juice of 1 lemon or 1/2 taste
1. Use three tablespoons of the butter to grease a large fish cooker or 10 oven. Add the vegetables, parsley, bay leaf, garlic, salt, peppercorns, and fumet de poisson. To the boil and place the fish in it. Cover and simmer to 18 minutes, or until fish flakes easily tested with a fork.
2. Very gently transfer fish to a serving platter. Strain the cooking liquid into a saucepan and together the remaining and the flour. Bring liquid to a boil and add butter-flour mixture, bit, stirring constantly. Thicken and smooth the lemon juice. Serve sauce with the fish.
- Yield: 3 or 4 servings.

## A Garden on a Small Plot of Water



Bill and Nita Opitz grow their vegetables on a barge with a spouting whale in the middle

By GEORGIA DULLEA

**SOUTH SALEM, N.Y.**—One of the wooders of Trussdale Lake is the floating gardens of Nita and Bill Opitz, ripe with parsley, radishes, cucumbers, broccoli, tomatoes and ninnis.

The other wonder is that the ducks don't eat the onions.

The Opitzes worried about ducks on the lake, at first, the way more conventional vegetable gardeners worry about rabbits. But these ducks could not have been nicer.

"They just come aboard the garden and sit on the edge," Mr. Opitz was saying the other day as he gazed across the terrace to the lake where his vegetable barge bobbed about on five Styrofoam floats, a good 25 feet from the pier.

Perhaps the ducks come to visit the whale. Mrs. Opitz mused, meaning the huge, blue, plastic creature—6 feet long, 4 feet high—in the middle of the garden. "Bill," she said sweetly, "would you please turn on the whale?"

### Whale Begins to Spout

With a silly smile, Mr. Opitz then descended the terrace steps to the shore and pushed the button that started the motor that pumped the lake water through the hose. Suddenly, the whale began spouting all over the tomatoes and the Opitzes began spouting the joys of an increasingly popular pastime known as container gardening. Only instead of setting their container on the patio or the roof, as many do, the Opitzes looked to the lake.

No sun. And the Opitzes, a middle-aged couple who also live in a Manhattan brownstone, refused to topple any of the white oaks, the shag bark hickories, or the maples that shade their country place for a few vegetables.

"We're great for trees," Mrs. Opitz noted.

What they aren't great for is work. No, the Opitzes belong to that breed of weekend gardener who much prefers eating the salad to watering the seedlings, which explains the whale.

Now this whale has seen drier days. Created 10 years ago by Mrs. Opitz, a design consultant, it did quite a stint on the sales promotional circuit ("Whale of a Sale") before finally getting into the water last year.

**A Launching Party**  
Mrs. Opitz also designed the unsinkable garden, which was built by Mr. Opitz, who is in the insurance business. Working with pre-cut plywood, Mr. Opitz constructed the 12-by-8-foot unit, stained it, lined the edges of the garden area with aluminum to keep the soil from rotting the wood, and then strapped on the Styrofoam floats.

"I oiled it together in one afternoon," he recalled, "but then I had to call in eight neighbors to help launch it." Others observed from the pier. After the launching came the planting. On paper, the garden was designed to float a 1,800-pound load (including 800 pounds of soil, 8 inches deep and two good-sized gardeners). The Opitzes were pleased to see that it did so—on water. They were even more pleased to see

that some of the tiny holes drilled in the bottom (to suck up water via capillary) were sprouting roots in the lake. "Look, cucumbers! Tomatoes!" Mr. Opitz exclaimed, pointing to the fat, fibrous roots under his garden.

There were some pretty fat weeds on top, Mr. Opitz, who hates weeding as much as watering, forgot to line the rows between the seeds with newspaper, as he did last season, so he had to hop aboard to pull some weeds.

While there, he also picked some supper, pausing occasionally to cry "See this cucumber?" or "How's this for a tomato?" in the direction of the pier. (The less said about the broccoli the better.)

Back on the terrace everybody toasted the harvest with silver goblets of Golden Glow, a gin and orange juice potion. Mr. Opitz had his own glow, as he told guests: "You won't believe it, but last year we got 527 tomatoes from that little garden."

Nobody believed it until Mrs. Opitz explained that "Bill counts the cherry tomatoes, too."

Even so, Mr. Opitz went on, the garden has been so fruitful that neighbors along Trussdale Lake are forever canoeing by to admire it. The neighbors, by the way, are as close as the ducks—"they never rip us off."

Mrs. Opitz suggested that her husband put an outdoor motor on the garden. "So he could really show off his tomatoes," she was teasing of course, but Mr. Opitz seemed to like the idea.

"Yeah," he said, a smile spreading across his face. "Yeah, I could ride around selling my vegetables . . ."

EX-1150





Books of The Times

A Victorian Scandal Exhumed

By ALDEN WHITMAN

THE CLEVELAND STREET SCANDAL. By H. Montgomery Hyde. 266 pages. Illustrated. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, \$8.95.

Late Victorians in England talked endlessly about "the vice that dare not speak its name." No name—homosexuality—was little used in polite society, but they did chatter a lot about "abominable offences," "loathsome habits" and "gross indecency," which were code phrases for the word they could not quite bring themselves to utter. The talk was especially vivid on two occasions; the prosecution of Oscar Wilde and earlier, when participants in the so-called Cleveland Street scandal were being prosecuted.

Although late Victorianism thrived on sexuality, cultivating the lush gardens of Eros in secrecy, it was not a subject for candid discussion. Among the middle class, the well-to-do and the high born, heterosexual affairs were carried on, sometimes resulting in divorce case scandals, but more often being accepted as part of the price of marriage. Affairs, however, could prove entangling and risky. For less than some was a visit to a brothel and brothel-keeping flourished, particularly in London, from the 1870's onward. The steady patrons were the wealthy and men of the nobility, whose tastes, increasingly jaded, demanded young girls.

Tales of white slavery circulated, embellished by reformers and do-gooders, in which Victorian society abounded. These were mostly men of high principles and high moral convictions, who were convinced that the way to handle the brothel problem was to pass a law against white slavery. This was done in 1886, when newspaper exposures shamed Parliament into acting by telling how innocent victims were inveigled into lives of vice. The law contained a sleeper clause that made homosexuality, "in public or private," illegal.

Princes and Prostitutes

Three years later the sleeper was employed to prosecute the patrons and young boys who frequented a male brothel in London's West End. The case was among the most salubrious of its time, because it involved at least two members of the nobility and a member of the royal family. The combination of princes and prostitutes—the two groups seem to have a definite affinity for each other—was irresistible then, and the gossips and the newspapers could not get enough of it.

Over the years, however, the case has been forgotten, now to be exhumed by H. Montgomery Hyde, a specialist in the coiffures of Victorian vice. A barrister, Mr. Hyde has previously written extensively about Wilde's trials and about pornography, and he tends to see things from a precise, legal point of view. Conscientious, Mr. Hyde has built his book from the official files on the case, and in so doing he resists the temptation to stray from the record.

In so doing, he highlights one of the predicaments faced by the prosecutors as their case unfolded—how vigorously to proceed against big names. Lord Somerset, a confidant of the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) was involved, and it might have been simpler to have jailed the relatively minor participants in the scandal

and let it go at that. This predicament has a very modern ring. Title, wealth and class position are still very heavy thumbs on the scale of justice. But the prosecutors in the Cleveland Street case were made of stern stuff. They went ahead and indicted Lord Somerset, who was sufficiently impressed to flee the country and remain in exile until his death in 1926, when the warrant for his arrest was still outstanding. Prince Eddie, Edward's eldest son, conveniently died. Lord Euston, another brothel patron, managed to win a libel suit on a technicality, but the evidence against him was so strong that he was ridiculed publicly.

Mr. Hyde's reconstruction of the Cleveland Street case is interesting for its authentic view of the mechanics of late Victorian life. One sees how the police actually worked; how the court system operated; and how various classes of society reacted to the scandal. There is nothing sentimental here, nor is there any note of false sympathy.

Male Brothels Flourished

The book's strength, nonetheless, is also one of its weaknesses for American readers. For Mr. Hyde assumes some knowledge of English manners and the British legal system. Coming on the heels of many American readers, I fear, will be perplexed by what they may perceive as an antiquarian fascination with Cleveland Street. In this respect, Mr. Hyde could have been a good deal more helpful than he is in relating male prostitution in that era in England to the Cleveland Street case. Since he discusses no other such brothel, this would seem to be the only one. But we know from other sources, however, that male brothels, if not so many or so notorious as heterosexual brothels, nevertheless flourished. Moreover, brothels of both kinds were as essential to the late Victorians as massage parlors are to 1976 Americans; and somewhat for the same reasons.

Both their society and ours is chained to image. Although the Victorians were spared the cant term, their image was very important to them; but behind a mannered front they put up with other standards and values. The criterion was that the facade took good. In the case of sex, a double and even a triple standard was all right as long as marriage and the family and inherited property were assured.

To our society there is a greater degree of sexual openness, but this remains limited to rather a few people. By and large, marriage and the proprieties prevail, and with them Bohemian. Witness Wayne Hays, sex as a lubricant of business, of politics. The customers are for the most part middle-class men, some quite well born, as the New York police will tell you.

But, to get back to Mr. Hyde's book, it is an excellent period piece, its flavor enhanced by a large selection of contemporary illustrations. How much enjoyment Americans can extract from it depends, I think, on their knowledge of Victorian mores and the mechanism of the law courts. Save for the student of these areas, I doubt that it will open up fresh insights into anything broader than the Cleveland Street case.

Suburbs Fight Back as Crime Rises

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

less, moony say that crime there is nothing comparable to the city. "I'd like them to show us where all this violent crime is—we haven't had three murders here in the last 23 years," said John Culbertson, police chief of Homestead, a steel mill suburb of Pittsburgh. However, crime statistics can be misleading. White Plains, for example, had no homicides last year, but has had one so far in 1976. That is an increase of 100 percent, but hardly a crime wave. Mount Lebanon, a middle-class suburb of Pittsburgh, did not have a single robbery in 1974, but there were three last year, producing an increase of 300 percent.

**'Commuter Criminals'** The spot check by The Times also found these developments: "There is a widespread belief among suburbanites that their rising crime rates are caused by inner-city minority residents who journey out of the city to find more affluent victims. Police statistics show that to be true in some places, but not in others. For example, Eugene Shaw, the police chief of Brighton, a suburb of Rochester, said 54 percent of those arrested by his department last year listed Rochester addresses. On the other hand, Georgia Roemer, the criminal justice coordinator in Contra Costa County, Calif., said that as many as 70 percent of the burglaries there were committed by local juveniles, not "commuter criminals" from the city.

"There is a growing feeling that the 'commuter criminal' is aided by the freeway system," Daryl F. Gates, an assistant police chief in Los Angeles, said that "anybody can jump in a car, get on the freeway, rob a house and be back to the inner city in an hour." "Narcotics and juveniles are blamed for the bulk of suburban crime. Again, the belief is supported in some cases by figures, particularly those on juveniles, whose arrest rates are rising fast. And many people in White Plains believe that much of their crime is related to the fact that the town has two methadone clinics serving more than 400 addicts.

"Many police officials and prosecutors still bear animosity toward the courts, accusing judges of coddling criminals. Joseph C. Woodcock, the prosecutor in Bergen County in New Jersey, said, "We are pretty discouraged by the light sentences some of our judges are giving out." Safety precautions, common

In the inner city a few years ago are now being used in suburbia. These include dogs, burglar alarms and other electronic devices, neighborhood "watch" and "home alert" programs financed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, whistles, rewards and locked doors. The manager of a private security patrol in West Los Angeles said that for most local residents a telephone was the first item for a new house, but that for Easterners moving West "it is getting a new security system."

The new clusters of suburban high-rise apartments are easy targets for crime, from assaults in the spacious parking lots to breaking into the apartments of swinging singles, who burglars know, usually work days. One of the biggest suburban crimes is theft of citizen band radios, according to police officials in nearby every area checked.

**Daily City Example** Some suburbanites are fighting back, using their middle-class clout to get action by the police or taking steps similar to the formation of the Crocker-Neighborhood Association of Daly City. In addition to the camera project, association members conduct a home alert surveillance program under which neighbors, in effect, spy on each other—with approval. The group also offers rewards of \$100 to \$500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing crimes against members or against older residents of the community.

Lieut. Thomas Cully of the Daly City Police Department said he generally admired the work of the association, but questioned its use of cameras. "They take pictures of the newspaper boy and the kids selling candy for church charities," he complained. But Mr. Calder, the father of three children and an accountant for a supermarket chain, defended his idea. "My wife has been held up

at knifepoint," he said, "my child has been broken into three times and my car vandalized. We're living in an iron jungle. The criminal is going free and we're behind bars."

Other communities have other crime prevention measures. A camera shop in the middle-class Marin County, Calif., community of San Rafael lends citizens 35-millimeter cameras to photograph their patients' jewelry and other valuables for extra protection. Menlo Park, also in northern California, received from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration a grant of \$65,000 to install, free of charge, dead-bolt locks for 600 families on welfare.

Law enforcement officials in northern California explain that residents there are perhaps more sensitive than most to increasing crime, especially terrorism and kidnapping.

It was in Alameda County that the 26 Chowchilla children and their bus driver were held by their kidnapers, and Marin County was the scene of a courtroom shooting six years ago in which a judge and a teen-ager attempting to free several defendants were killed. "Today, there are a lot of kidnappings, along with acts of terrorism and crimes with political overtones," said the Alameda County Sheriff, Tom Rouchous. "Unfortunately, Alameda County is the home of the Hell's Angels, the Black Panthers and the Symbionese Liberation Army. Campus riots originated here at Berkeley."

"Some suburban law enforcement officials believe that the pendulum has swung away from criminal justice reform. "We duped ourselves into thinking that a lot of these people should be put back onto the streets—we went to alternative treatment facilities and crime went up," said John McDonnell, the San Mateo County sheriff. "I don't think alternatives to incarceration will be very popular in 1977."

There isn't a wife in America who won't want to read it. JO FLEMING'S frank, true account of what happened after she found out that her husband of twenty years had broken the basic trust of their marriage. His Affair. At all bookstores - \$6.95 - EVANS

Religious Conversion Is Cited by Cleaver

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Eldridge Cleaver said today that he had experienced "a religious conversion" to Christianity while he was in exile aboard for seven years, and was now "a person with a heart full of goodwill."

Mr. Cleaver returned to the United States several months ago to face charges, including one of attempted murder, stemming from a 1968 shootout between the Oakland, Calif., police and members of the Black Panther Party, which Mr. Cleaver had helped found.

Mr. Cleaver, who is out of jail on \$100,000 bond while awaiting trial, said today on NBC Television's "Meet the Press" that he welcomed examination from those who doubted his reasons for converting to Christianity.

New Books

GENERAL: *The Star and the Myth*, by Thomas Kierman Norton, \$9.95. Contrasting views of the Palestinian leader. *Ben-Gurion Literature*, by J. C. Ghosh (Rowman and Littlefield, Towson, Md., \$10). *Blind Sun: The Brief Transit and Violent Eclipse of Harry Crosby*, by Geoffrey Wolff (Random House, \$12.95). *Disaster by Decree: The Supreme Court Decisions on Race and Schools*, by Lion A. Grunlit (Cornell University Press, \$11.50). *Florida: A Bicentennial History*, by Gloria Jahoda (Norton, \$4.95). *H. L. Hunt*, by Stanley H. Brown (Playboy Press, \$8.95). Biography of the Texas oil millionaire. *Sons Come & Go*, by Robert H. Frank (McGraw Hill, \$7.95). Memoir by and about the writer. *Sweden*, by Sven Hedin (Hippocrene, \$12.95). View of the country and its people. FICTION: *Six Weeks*, by Fred Mustard Stewart (Arbor House, \$7.95). Story of love and a doomed child.

Vantage Press VAUDEVILLE—WHAT WAS IT? Including How to Make a Vaudeville Act. Joe Kinney. Entertaining look at vaudeville's glittering past, plus its possible glowing future. \$4.95. THE BLESSED DEPRESSION OF THE '30S G. L. (Red) Farabee, illus. by Floie & Mike Overbeck. Unforgettable reminiscences showing that it was possible to find joy in life even when times were hard. \$4.95. THE HEART SPEAKS Maudie Taylor Brent. Sensitive look at poetry by a black poet, former acclaimed dramatic actress and photographer's model. \$3.95. HAPPINESS Through Positive Action! Carl Ester. Action-packed, positive proven self-help book that will change one's life for the better. \$6.95. THE ORDEAL Col. A. W. LeMay, Sr. Adventure novel about a lonely married socialite and a retired colonel marooned in the Rockies after a plane crash. \$4.50. METAPHYSICS Jeffrey Denton. Charming collection of poems illuminating the fact that light is not only the absence of darkness, but the glory of sight. \$4.50. THOSE WHO STAYED Sylvia Reena & Paula Erickson. A spiritual book about the process of translation, carrying an uplifting message for all Christians, especially Mormons. \$4.95. SATAN IN SUNDAY SCHOOL Edward T. Duffin. Hard-hitting treatise that illumines the complexity and the simple truth of the Bible. \$4.95. FORTY DAYS ON THE MOUNTAIN Billy J. Cox. Meditations on the Sermon on the Mount designed for personal devotion over a 40-day period. \$4.95. FRUIT HEAD DOLLS Claire J. Seyffarth. Describes an easy new method for making dolls of fruit. Fun for the non-professional, hobbyist or serious doll maker. illus. \$4.95. HERKY THE HELICOPTER John F. Spindler. Delightful, unpretentious children's tale that instructively teaches youngsters how to conquer all kinds of fears. Author illus. \$3.50. GOLDSTEIN EXPLAINS: HOW JEWS CONTROL AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL Timothy R. Atwood. Controversial, issue-raising book about international Zionism and its policy. \$7.95. ECHOES FOR EVERYONE Lucinda Ray Allen. Meaning, love, nature and God are the subjects covered in this alternately witty, serious and beguiling volume of verse. \$4.50. THE SCISSORILLS Bertha Williamson Bertino. This authentic story of Montana's horsestealers is a scholarly dramatic human panorama of achievement. illus. \$5.95. UFO Earth Invaded from Outer Space Matthew H. Adams. A fevered prediction that an army of UFO space ships will invade us to rid the earth of evil. \$4.95. At bookstores or postpaid from: VANTAGE PRESS, 576 W. 34th St., New York 10018

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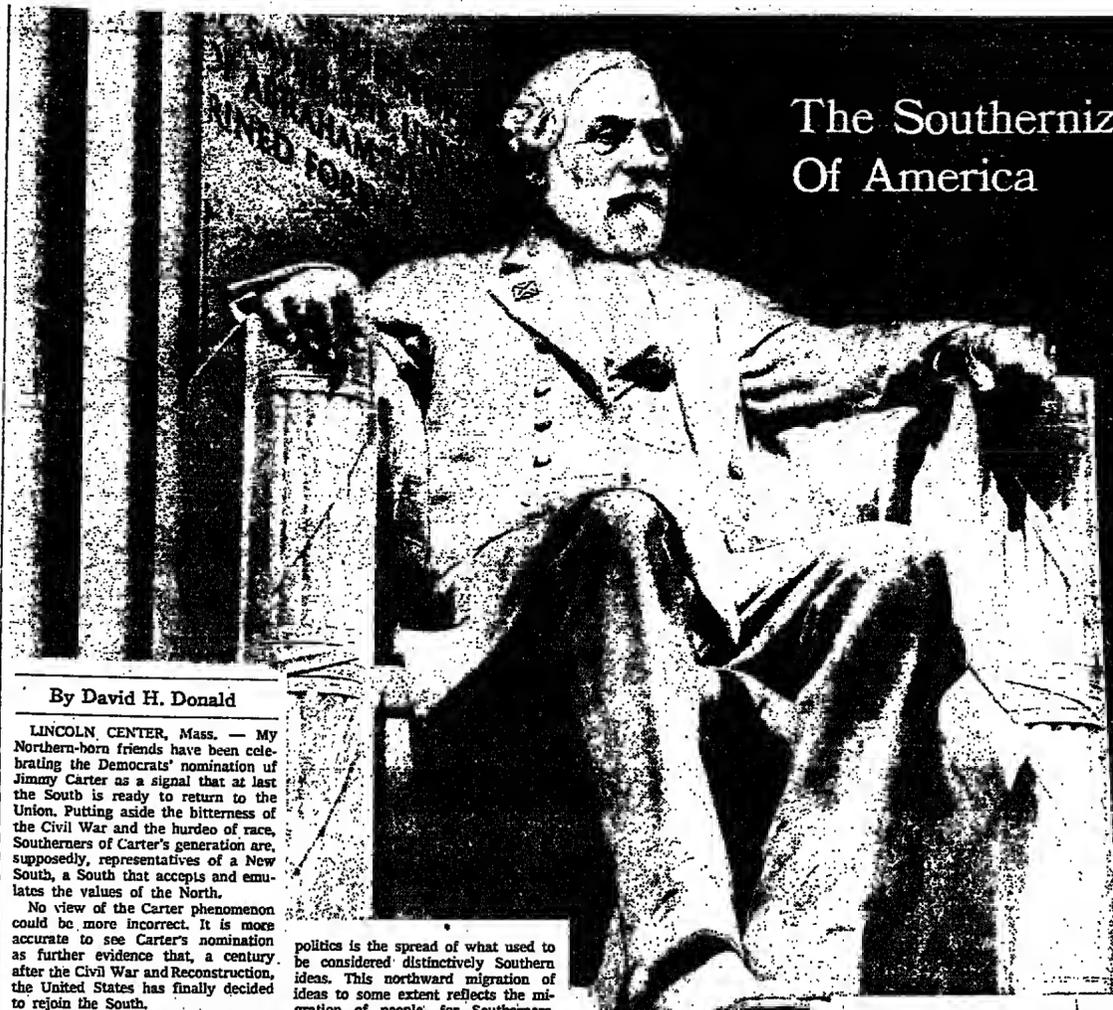
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By David H. Donald

LINCOLN CENTER, Mass. — My Northern-born friends have been celebrating the Democrats' nomination of Jimmy Carter as a signal that at last the South is ready to return to the Union. Putting aside the bitterness of the Civil War and the burden of race, Southerners of Carter's generation are, supposedly, representatives of a New South, a South that accepts and emulates the values of the North.

No view of the Carter phenomenon could be more incorrect. It is more accurate to see Carter's nomination as further evidence that a century after the Civil War and Reconstruction, the United States has finally decided to rejoin the South.

This proposition is a good deal less startling today than it would have seemed a few decades ago. In every aspect of American life Southern influences have become dominant. Take American literature for the most obvious instance. In large measure the history of American letters in the 20th century is the history of Southern writers and Southern writing. Look at the roll-call of major Southern writers: Ralph Ellison, William Faulkner, Ellen Glasgow, Katherine Anne Porter, Allen Tate, Robert Penn Warren, Eudora Welty, Tennessee Williams, Thomas Wolfe, Richard Wright—and the list could go on and on. Their works are the most durable literary achievements of our times. The "Southern" has become a fictional genre as readily identifiable as the Western—but with infinitely greater imaginative power and literary merit. If in very recent years the impact of Southern writers on national literature has appeared to diminish, it is largely because their literary techniques and basic presuppositions have been accepted and emulated by authors from other sections.

At the risk of being parochial, I ought to say a little, too, about the influence of Southern themes and Southern ideas on the writing of American history. The idea of a distinctive, and distinguished, body of Southern history is a relatively recent one; history was what the New England Brahmins were supposed to do best. Yet today the study of the South is the most active and intellectually vigorous interest in the American historical profession. For instance, in 1974 the two most important books published in American history were studies of slavery: "Time on the Cross," by Robert W. Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman, and "Roll, Jordan, Roll," by Eugene Genovese. Last year the two most significant works were also on Southern topics: Edmund S. Morgan's "American Slavery—American Freedom," and David Brion Davis's "The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution, 1770-1823." This year Herbert Gutman's "The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom," soon to be published, is one of the major books of our times. The fact that all these histories deal with Southern subjects is important; but even more suggestive is their tone, for they portray slaveholders as basically benevolent and patriarchal, praise the cultural achievements of blacks under adversity, and conclude that the Old South was a region of astonishing economic efficiency and prosperity. Somewhere the ghost of John C. Calhoun must be grimly smiling at this belated national acceptance of his views of Southern superiority.

In national politics as in national letters the Southern influence has become a dominant one. Since 1948 both parties have constantly and assiduously cultivated the Southern vote. The importance of the South led John F. Kennedy to pick a Southerner as his running mate in 1960, and the strength that Lyndon B. Johnson brought to the ticket was indispensable for Democratic victory. President Johnson's triumphant election in 1964 put an end to the myth that no Southerner could win the White House.

In the current Presidential contest there is much talk about the "Southern rim"—that tier of states stretching across the entire Southern part of the nation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with enough electoral votes to determine the outcome of the election. Examined more closely, this "Southern rim" seems to be the Confederacy extended westward—just what the more ardent Confederates always wanted.

politics is the spread of what used to be considered distinctively Southern ideas. This northward migration of ideas to some extent reflects the migration of people, for Southerners, white and black, in moving to other sections have taken their ideological baggage with them. But this "Southernization" of American attitudes also indicates a growing sense among Northerners and Westerners that they now confront the same issues and the same problems that have so long bedeviled the South.

In part these issues are racial. The presence of a large black population in Northern cities has produced the same reactions that have so long characterized the South. In Boston, school desegregation has provoked the first, an angry flare-up of white resistance and racial violence; then a massive white flight to the suburbs and to private schools; and, finally, a refusal to give further tax support to a public school system that the whites have abandoned.

But, fortunately, racial prejudice is not the only Southern export that has found a lively market in the North. Only a few years ago the sociologist John Shelton Reed could plausibly argue that Southerners are distinctive because of their attachment to place, their belief in individualism (even to the point of resorting to violence to redress personal grievances), and their devotion to evangelical Protestantism. Today it would be hard to maintain that these values are distinctively Southern.

Behind the resistance to forced busing in Northern cities lies not merely deep racial fear but profound attachment to local communities, like the Irish enclave of South Boston and the Italian neighborhood in East Boston. With violence rampant across the land, nobody can argue that Southerners have a monopoly on mayhem. And if the South has kept its essentially Protestant persuasion, in recent years evangelical sects have been the fastest growing religious bodies in the North.

Adding to the similarities between Northern and Southern values is the mood of disillusionment and frustration that has spread to all parts of the country. The United States has set itself up as the moral leader of the world, but its government has been tainted by corruption and deception. The national wealth has been wasted on wars and preparation for wars, while poverty and even hunger stalk our streets. Our government spies on its citizens and taps their telephones, but it fails to act against obscenity and pornography, against narcotics, against violence and criminality. For the first time in our history American citizens of all regions have a sense that society is not responsive to their wishes but is beyond their control.

It is, then, appropriate to speak of 1976, our bicentennial year, as the time when the United States rejoined the South. The election of a Southerner as President this fall would only commemorate a reunion that has already taken place. But before we Southerners bring out our Confederate money from our mattresses, we ought—much like the Radical Republicans of the 1860's—to decide among ourselves the terms on which we will accept this final sectional reconciliation.

We need first to decide which South we invite our erring sister states to rejoin. All of us know that there is not one South; there are at least two. One of these Souths is a land of violence and hatred. This is the South where whites kept blacks in slavery for more than two centuries and then held them in segregated serfdom, almost as degrading as slavery, for another hundred years. This is the South where the farmers raped the

The Southernization Of America

land, the factory owners squeezed their mill operatives, and the planters cheated their tenants. This is the South that is thin in culture, suspicious in outlook, and bigoted in ideas. This is the South of Bilbo and Bull Connor. But there is another South. I am

not talking about magnolia-shaped plantations, where young gallants rode to the foxes, cheered on by damsels in hoops and crinolines, and where happy pickninnies divided their time between eating watermelons and serving mint juleps to the Old Marster. That South never existed outside of "Gone With the Wind." But there is, and there always has been, a real South of basic goodness and decency, whose inhabitants, black as well as white, have a deep sense of attachment to

place, a strong feeling of kinship, and a profound belief in their God. This is the South that is a land of frankness and openness, a land of generosity and courtesy. This is the South of Lillian Smith and Martin Luther King, Jr. We Southerners have the obligation to determine which of these opposing models will become the national pattern. We must make sure that the future historians can write that, when the United States finally rejoined the South in 1976, it was in order to affirm this nation's humanity, its sense of community, and its deep dependence upon the Almighty.

David Herbert Donald teaches Southern history at Harvard. This article is adapted from a commencement address at his alma mater, Millsaps College, in Jackson, Miss.

Agriculture without family farmers? It just isn't productive.

America's agricultural system is far and away the world's best—but it isn't perfect. If it were, consumers wouldn't face occasional erratic food price increases . . . and farmers would enjoy a higher standard of living. But our problems are minor—and consumers in other nations would agree. In Russia, for example, farming is a risk-free occupation because the state pays farmers to work state-owned land. But this system doesn't generate booming production. Because Soviet farmers have no personal investment to protect, they lack the incentive to work harder and produce more. They do only what the government requires. The results? Despite pouring over a quarter of

her total resources into farming, Russia has been unable to adequately feed her own people. The Soviets must buy food from the United States, a nation devoting only 5% of its manpower to agriculture. American farming is built on men like turkey grower Carl Skarie of Minnesota. Carl has a sizable personal investment in his farm, so he gives farming his all—and grows over 100,000 birds annually on just 40 acres of land. Of course, turkey markets fluctuate, and Carl's return after expenses can vary greatly from year to year. For this reason, he belongs to a farmer-owned cooperative. His co-op guarantees a market for Carl's turkeys—at prices set in a competitive marketplace. Thanks to his farmer cooperative, Carl Skarie has the opportunity to continue farming—to continue adding to America's food bounty. Yet some critics claim that co-ops threaten fair competition and set unfair prices. They believe that today's farmer doesn't need cooperative support—and they want co-ops restricted or weakened.



Carl Skarie Turkey Grower

Detroit Lakes, Minnesota Cooperative Member

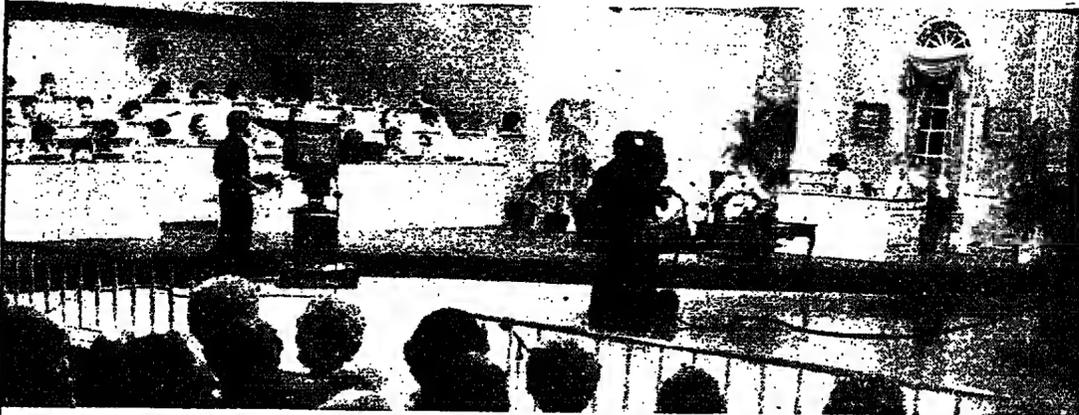
Farmer Cooperatives. They're doing the country a lot of good.

This message was brought to you by over a million farmers through their cooperative associations and organizations. For more information, contact The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 Twentieth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 689-1825.





Praise the Lord Club Brings Gospel to TV



ABOVE: A taping of the Praise the Lord Club television program at the club's new studio in Charlotte, N.C. On the stage, telephone operators write down callers' requests for faith healing. LEFT: The Rev. James Bakker asks for God's blessing on the telephoned messages. BELOW: Telephone operators are also used to accept donation pledges. In addition, money comes from members of the audience. Spectator emotion at the tapings often runs high.

BY NE KING
Aug. 27 — The Rev. did in a vested robin's-landing against a blue perfect for the televi-ling noiselessly about ing of his gospel talk 's session with a faith studio audience. d a litany of afflictions is fervent, emotional, of "Hallelujah" and

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The day before, the 35-year-old minister said, there had been a miraculous cure. "Cancers disappear," he said. "We had a woman [with] a tumor in her side. It just disappeared. I don't know where it went."

Another woman, he said, "had a growth on her nose, and this morning when she was washing, it fell off."

There are murmurs of approval from the audience. An elderly black man writes a \$50 check. Mr. Bakker hands out handsome lapel pins with the initials P.T.L. identifying the wearer as a member of the Praise the Lord Club.

The P.T.L. Club is a club only in the loose sense that its members are supporters and viewers of the Praise the Lord Club television program, a two-hour-a-day, five- or six-day-a-week religious talk and variety show that has grown so large in the last year that its prime movers, Mr. Bakker and Jim Moss, the executive vice president, say with some justification that it amounts to a fourth television network.

The program uses a talk show format similar to that used by Merv Griffin or Johnny Carson — Mr. Bakker even has his own Ed McMahon, a rotund and ever-

Continued on Page 43, Column 1

Robert Frost Gets His Road and His Day in Vermont

By JOYCE MAYNARD
Special to The New York Times

RIPTON, Vt., Aug. 28 — This was not the kind of day one would have been likely to put on a postcard. It rained in northern Vermont, and even in the afternoon, when a little sun broke through, the only mountain a person could see was the one directly underfoot.

In spite of that, close to 100 people gathered near Rippton in the Green Mountain National Forest for ceremonies marking Robert Frost Day and the opening, about a half-mile down the road from the cabin where Frost spent the last 25 summers before his death in 1963, of the Robert Frost memorial nature trail.

The crowd was an odd combination of young and old—some people in blue jeans, their long hair flying, carrying knapsacks and ba-

I shall be telling this with a sigh Somewhere ages and ages hence: Two roads diverged in a wood, and I— I took the one less traveled by, And that has made all the difference. —Robert Frost, "The Road Not Taken"

professor, and Alfred Edwards, the former president of Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Frost's publisher for nearly 50 years.

The group stood in a somewhat barren clearing, under intermittently threatening skies, with wind crackling in the speaker's microphone. Rabbi Victor Reichert, a summer neighbor and friend of Frost, read the invocation, and spoke of the poet, using Frost's own words, from the epitaph in which he called himself "a man who had a lover's quarrel with the world."

Another close friend, Edward Hyde Cox of Manchester, Mass., quoted a line of Frost: "How many things have to happen to you before something occurs to you?" He said that for Frost ideas were most likely to occur when he was walking in nature, a fact that added to the

appropriateness of the trail as a memorial.

"All of Frost's poetry could be regarded as an interpretive trail," Mr. Cox said. "It is a trail of metaphor leading from matter to spirit. Some poets of the 20th century have the air of the computer. Their poetry is not so much subtle as dense. Like underbrush, it is hard to get through. With Frost, there is no underbrush."

After the speeches, the group made its way along the three-quarter-mile trail, which was constructed by the Youth Conservation Corps of the National Park Service. At points along the way, poems by Frost, engraved in steel, were mounted on wooden posts.

Mr. Edwards, looking through the mist to where Eastell Mountain would have been visible, on a better day, recalled what it was like when a new batch of Frost poems were delivered to his publishing offices in New York. "He wrote one about that clearing behind the mountain here," Mr. Edwards said, "and dedicated it to me. When I saw that, of course, I howled."

A short distance from the nature trail, Frost's summer cabin remained virtually unchanged from the days when he spent his summers there. A pine writing board rested on the arms of a red leather Morris chair, beside a fireplace, with a pack of playing cards, a whistle and a tag that had belonged to Frost's dog Gillie on the mantle.

"Another poet in town? He could never be bothered to check which was the right burner," Mr. Edwards said. "When he wanted to cook something on the stove, he'd turn them all on and just wave his hand over the top, to see which one got hot." By late afternoon, most of the people had left. A couple of miles along, in the Rippton General Store, one visitor encountered, by coincidence, an American poet from another generation—not in town to see the trail, but just buying groceries.

Marvin Bell, who was in the area to teach at the Breadloaf conference, and who belongs to what some lovers of Frost might view as the "dense underbrush" school, paused to consider Robert Frost, a poet he said he admired.

"In the last few years," Mr. Bell said, "the poet's imagination has become more inward, more subjective. Poets were arriving at new ways of releasing the imagination—sometimes very bizarre ways. Much contemporary poetry seems difficult to readers, but it's not because the poet wants to be fancy. If we say things in a complex manner, it's because they are complex."

"But I think there's a slowing down of this tendency. The gift is very small, and maybe can't be identified except by looking outside the self, looking at nature. In the past, I have not been much interested in writing about birch trees or snowy woods. In my new book of poems, every tree in my yard comes up at least twice."

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News Summary and Index

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

Taiwan is developing the capacity to manufacture an atomic bomb one day as a result of a new program there to reprocess spent nuclear reactor fuel into plutonium, officials in Washington said yesterday. Taiwan is purchasing four nuclear power plants from the United States that are expected to provide one-third of Taiwan's electrical power. [Page 1, Column 4.]

Israel's heavily guarded borders are calmer and more open than at any time since the end of the 1973 Middle East war. The relative tranquility, which Israeli officials cautiously regard as permanent, is largely a result of disunity among Arab nations, most notably in Lebanon. Defense Minister Shimon Peres told graduates of the Israel Command Staff College recently that "Our defenses have never been stronger. We are in a position to offer a policy of goodwill and restraint." [1-1-2.]

A controversial French Bishop who was suspended by the Vatican last month for opposing Roman Catholic Church reforms celebrated a traditional Latin mass before 6,000 followers in a sports arena in Lille in direct defiance of Pope Paul VI. The service seemed to become a political rally as Bishop Marcel LeFebvre also delivered an address to cheers and thunderous applause in which he condemned leftists, Communists and liberal Catholics and attacked ecumenism and the reforms of the Second Vatican Council. In Italy, the Pope devoted his entire Sunday address to the Bishop's case. [1-2-5.]

National

Federal action is needed to correct "abysmal" Medicaid administration at all levels of government, according to a Senate report on the 10-year-old Medicaid program. The report said there was widespread abuse by both providers of health services and recipients and estimated that one-quarter to a half of the \$15 billion a year being spent on Medicaid was being wasted through fraud, poor medical care, and the dispensing of services to ineligible persons. The report was based on a four-month investigation of Medicaid operations in New York City, Newark, Passaic and Paterson, N. J., Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and Oakland, Calif. [1-8.]

In a change of Administration policy, President Ford proposed that Congress spend

\$1.5 billion over the next decade to expand the national parks. On his way back to Washington from Vail, Colo., the President stopped at Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, where he worked as a park ranger 40 years ago. At the Old Faithful geyser, Mr. Ford outlined to 6,000 ecologists and tourists a park acquisition and development program that he called a "bicentennial birthday present" to future generations. [1-3.]

Crime is a growing problem in the suburbs and many suburbanites are finding that they have not escaped it by moving from the city. A survey of many communities around 14 major cities has found that burglaries and other felonies are increasing. Of the 14 areas, only Milwaukee seemed to be relatively crime-free. Some homeowners have organized neighborhood surveillance teams in which neighbors keep a house watch for one another. An accountant in a San Francisco suburb, whose house was burglarized three times in eight days, set up a picture-taking program to which 150 neighbors subscribe. When anyone knocks or rings the doorbell, a photograph of the caller is automatically taken. The picture taking has been a "very, very powerful deterrent" to break-ins, the accountant said. [1-6-8.]

Metropolitan

Senator Frank E. Moss, Democrat of Utah, went to East Harlem masquerading as a patient and helped to document what his Senate committee says was widespread waste and mismanagement in New York City's huge Medicaid program. Senator Moss, chairman of the Subcommittee on Long-Term Care, got a Medicaid card and visited the East Harlem Medical Center at 145 East 116th Street. His experience contributed to the subcommittee's report, which said that fraudulent practices and use by ineligible persons of the New York Medicaid program had wasted millions of dollars. [1-6-7.]

Sunday shopping on a mass basis came to New York City and the metropolitan area when four of the largest retailers opened their doors, most of them for the first time on a Sunday. Tourists joined many residents who went shopping, and scores of smaller retailers were open, too. The Gimbel's and Korvettes main stores at Herald Square opened, but Macy's Herald Square store did not, although other Macy's stores in the city and suburbs were open for business. [1-6-7.]

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State A.F.L.-C.I.O. meets tomorrow. Page 44
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Quotation of the Day

"Investigators were repeatedly 'ping-ponged' to neurologists, gynecologists, internists, psychologists, psychiatrists, health specialists, podiatrists, dentists, chiropractors, opticians, ophthalmologists, oculists and pediatricians. In some clinics, investigators had to run out of the clinics in order to end the protracted medical merry-go-round."—A Senate subcommittee report on Medicaid programs in eight cities. [14-7.]

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New tests begun in inquiry on mystery illness. Page 16
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What's your beat?

Rock, Back!, you name it... The New York Times will keep you up-to-the-minute with New York's musical events. Pick up the beat, Monday through Sunday, on the Entertainment Pages of The New York Times.

China indicates production is up 7%.

China, lacking recognition, is slow to trade. Page 33
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U.S. women defeat Australia for Federation Cup. Page 29
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Nastase devastating in final of Tennis Week. Page 29
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# Justice Agency, Senate Panel Get Files Indicating Price-Fixing of Uranium

By DAVID BURNHAM  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—The Justice Department and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have been given copies of documents that appear to prove the existence of an international cartel that has been fixing the price of uranium since late 1971.

The documents, apparently obtained from the files of an Australian mining company within the last few weeks, were sent to Attorney General Edward H. Levi and Senator Frank Church, Democratic of Idaho, who is chairman of the committee, by four California energy officials.

In a letter accompanying the apparent evidence of an international price-fixing group, the four officials said the cartel's letters, memoranda and minutes of meetings appeared to show that the "uranium producers club" had managed to escalate privately the world price of uranium in much the same way that the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries has forced up the price of oil.

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answered in order for the United States, and individual state governments, to proceed with the intelligent planning and regulation of energy supplies," they said.

One document, labeled "strictly confidential," concerned a meeting on "orderly marketing" and a "new price structure" that was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on Jan. 28, 1974. According to the document, 38 representatives from Australia, Canada, South Africa, France and a London-based mining company, the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, were present.

Government Representatives

The question of exactly how many of those attending the meeting directly represented their governments is unclear. This was done partly to the fact that the uranium operations of three of the countries—Australia, France and South Africa—involve companies that are at least partly owned by government.

According to reports in the financial press, the private firm held company at the Johannesburg meeting, the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, has mines in Australia, Canada and South Africa and has close ties with the Rothschild family.

The nature of the meetings and their purpose was suggested in a letter written on May 11, 1974, by Louis C. Mazel, an official of the Rio Tinto Zinc, to Harold F. Melouney, then general manager of an Australian company, Mary Kathleen Uranium.

Mr. Mazel chastised Mr. Melouney for using a word in a letter "which we would not ever like to mention as some members of the club are rather worried about informal price agreements."

"I would like to stress very strongly," Mr. Mazel continued, "that under all circumstances there can only be an unofficial agreement and whatever agreement is struck it should be on a strictly confidential basis. For the outside world all Paris and subsequent meetings will be in connection with the exchange of marketing information."

The official name of the so-called club, as it was called by its members in the documents, was the Uranium Marketing Research Organization. The documents further suggested that the marketing organization dissolved itself in June 1975 and was replaced by another structure called the Uranium Institute.

The documents originally were obtained in Australia by the Friends of the Earth, an environmental organization

# MORE CRIMINALS BEING SENT TO JAIL

New York State Study Finds an Increase Over 1975

By EMANUEL PERLUMITTER  
Judges in New York State are sending more convicted felons to state prison, according to an analysis by the Division of Criminal Justice Services to be submitted today to Governor Carey and the Legislature.

In the first six months of 1976 the judges sentenced 4,949 persons to state prisons of 13,370 who had been convicted of felonies—a percentage of 37.1, compared with 24.4 percent of those convicted were sent to state jails in 1975.

The increase in the number of those sent to prison led to a decrease of those who were placed on probation. From January through June of this year, 96 percent of those convicted were placed on probation, in 1975, 41.3 percent received probation.

The remaining 27 percent of the felons convicted during the first half of 1976 were either sentenced to local jails, where sentences are comparatively brief, or received discharges.

The Division of Criminal Justice Services also found a decrease in plea bargaining. A total of 57.6 percent of the felony cases were disposed of through plea bargaining in the first six months of 1976, compared with 71.8 percent last year. In New York City, guilty pleas dropped from 67.4 percent in 1975 to 61.2 percent for the first half of 1976.

With a decrease in plea bargaining, the prisons became more crowded with those awaiting trial. The courts also found themselves with a larger backlog of untried cases, the agency found.

In 1975, a case moved from indictment to disposition in an average of 137 days, statewide. But in the first six months of 1976, the process averaged 164 days.

Upstate, the time for the process rose from 91 days to 96 days. In Westchester, Suffolk, Nassau and Rockland Counties, it increased from 147 to 183 days. The steepest rise was in New York City, where the average time from indictment to disposition increased from 176 to 223 days.

The agency also found that although felony drug arrests in New York City had 4,376 in 1975, they had fallen by 23.2 percent (from 2,702 to 2,076) upstate.

The agency, headed by Frank J. Rogers, is the state's official crime-control planning and financing agency. It also tabulates crime statistics.

A department spokesman said yesterday that the agency could not account for the increase in jail sentences and the other changes, except to assume that judges were being more severe.

# Joseph Baumgold Is Dead at 68; Ran Diamond-Import Company

By JOHN C. DEVLIN

Joseph Baumgold, the president of Baumgold Brothers Inc., one of the nation's leading diamond importers and cutters, died Saturday at his Fifth Avenue home after a long illness. He was 68 years old.

His company has cut several world-famous diamonds including the Kimberly, the North Star, the Transvaal Blue, the Transvaal, the Earth Star and the Fleming Star. The last three are on display at The American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Baumgold, who graduated from Columbia University in 1927, began his career in the diamond business in New York City with his grandfather, M. Baumgold, in 1900. The company, with offices in Los Angeles, Toronto, Vancouver, Canada, and Antwerp, Belgium.

Received by King

In 1965, Mr. Baumgold became the first American to serve as president of the International Diamond Manufacturers and Importers Association. At a quadrennial meeting in 1968 in London, he was received by the King of Belgium.

Mr. Baumgold served as secretary of the World Diamond Congress in 1964 and was a former president of the Diamond Manufacturers and Importers Association of America.

Mr. Baumgold is survived by his wife, the former Norma Freidberg; a daughter, Julie; two sons, Harris and Adam; a granddaughter, and a brother, Harold.

A private service was held yesterday.

# Deaths

- FLAVELL—Tom, 68, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- GALINSKY—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- GARDNER—John, 68, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- GELMAN—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- GOLDFINE—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- GRANOFF—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- GROSSMAN—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- HARRIS—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- HECHT—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- HUGHES—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- JACOBSON—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- KATZ—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- LEVINSON—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- MALONE—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- MORRISON—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- NEUMAN—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- PERLUMITTER—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- ROSENBERG—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- SCHLOSSMAN—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- SPROCHNELE—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- TALLEY—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- TRAVIS—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- WALSH—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- WATSON—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- WELLS—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- WILSON—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- WYATT—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- YOUNG—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.
- ZIMMERMAN—Mortimer, 82, died in the labor hospital at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after a long illness.

# Peking Praises Father Who Let Children Die

PEKING, Aug. 29 (Agence France-Press)—China's official party newspaper has praised the actions of a father who, instead of rescuing his two children during the Tangshan earthquake on July 28, left them to die and saved an old party cadre instead.

The People's Daily said that the father, Chen Cheng-min, dragged himself from the ruins of his wrecked house.

Seeing him, his 13-year-old daughter and his 16-year-old son cried, "Quick, Daddy, come and save us." As he was about to go to their aid, Chen Cheng-min heard another call for help coming from the place, behind a wall, where the family of Chiu Kuang-Yu, secretary of the Lu Pei neighborhood party committee, lived.

The People's Daily concluded that Mr. Chen went to their aid and "when he returned home, Chen Cheng-min found his two children dead. But he felt neither remorse nor grief. In the interests of the people and in the majority interest, he did not hesitate to sacrifice his own children."

# Emanuel Schlossman, 77, Retired Furniture Dealer

Emanuel Schlossman, who retired in 1966 as president of Schlossman Inc., a metropolitan-area furniture chain that pioneered in the credit field when it was founded in 1888, died Saturday night in his home, 930 Fifth Avenue. He was 77 years old.

The company, which was discontinued as a Schlossman organization with his retirement, was founded by his father, Samuel, at 42d Street and Ninth Avenue. Headquarters later were at 525 Eighth Avenue.

The son, who expanded operations into a chain also operating in the Bronx, Long Island and New Jersey, was for many years chairman of the furniture industry division of the United Jewish Appeal and the Joint Defense Appeal. He was also sponsored in 1945 the radio program, "Court of Human Relations," which ran on Station WEVD for seven years.

Survivors are his wife, the former Edna Kirchheimer; a son, Stephen Sloan; a daughter, Caroly Picker; and four grandchildren.

# CHARLES GODMAN CABOT, NORTH HAVEN, Me., Aug. 29 (AP)—Charles Godman Cabot, former associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court and Chairman of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority from 1966-69, died yesterday at his summer home. He was 75 years old.

Born in Brookline, Mass., Mr. Cabot graduated from Harvard in 1922 and from Harvard Law School in 1925. He was a private in the Marine Corps in World War I.

After World War II he spent six months in Europe as a member of a 12-man committee appointed by the War Department to analyze the effects of bombing. He was secretary of the committee and wrote its report.

He is survived by his wife, the former Ellen P. White, two sons, a brother, a sister, and seven grandchildren.

# THOMAS J. FLAVELL

Thomas J. Flavell, a vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union and manager of its Local 189 here, died Friday in Long Island Jewish Hospital. He was 75 years old and lived at 1108 New Hyde Park Road, New Hyde Park, L. I.

Mr. Flavell was born and grew up in Glasgow. He came to the United States as a textile worker in Fall River, Mass., and became involved in union organizing during the Depression. He was graduated from Brookwood Labor College in 1931.

Surviving are his wife, the former Carmen Caban; two daughters, Betty Perry and Margaret Jurling; four sons, Thomas Jr., Robert, Stephen and Thomas Andrew; and seven grandchildren.

# HELEN HECHT

Helen Hecht, president and chairman of Hecht, Egan & Nash Inc., a Westchester real estate concern, died Saturday in Northern Westchester Hospital. The wife of Fels Hecht, an interior decorator and builder, she was 65 years old and lived on Lawrence Farms Crossway, Chappaqua, N.Y.

Mrs. Hecht, a native of Kansas City and a graduate of the Yale School of Drama, was active in retailing in New York before establishing a wood-working concern with her husband in Westchester in 1940.

She formed the first real estate firm, Helen Hecht Inc., in 1951 and had been secretary and a member of the board of directors of the Westchester County Board of Realtors. She was a founder of the Chappaqua Drama Group.

Surviving are her husband and a brother, Richard Conrad of Sun City, Ariz.

# WILLIAM FORRESTER

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 29—William Forrester, who retired in 1971 as associate business manager and personnel director of The Pittsburgh Press, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, died today in St. Clair Memorial Hospital. He was 66 years old. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Thelma Ruth Cassel Forrester, two daughters, two sons, a brother, a sister, and three grandchildren.

# LEE TALLEY

Lee Talley, retired chairman of the Coca-Cola Company, died Saturday at his home in St. Michaels, Md. He was 75 years old.

Mr. Talley, a native of Monroeville, Ala., joined the company in Atlanta on graduation from Emory University in 1923. He was a branch manager in Vancouver and regional manager in Toronto before his assignment to New York as vice president of the Coca-Cola Corp. Corporation in 1943. In 1954 he succeeded James Farley as its president, and four years later was chosen president of the parent company in Atlanta. He was named chairman in 1962.

Mr. Talley had been a trustee of Emory University.

Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. William G. Herberst of Atlanta, N.Y.; a son, John E. of Atlanta; a brother, John R. of Atlanta; a sister, Mrs. J. Wells Sr. of Atlanta; and Mrs. Edward Martin and Martha Talley.

# FLORENCE K. MORRISON

Florence Keane Morrison, mother of Henderson W. Morrison, administrative judge of Nassau County Court, died Saturday in Grover Hermann Hospital, Callicoon, N.Y., after a lingering illness. Mrs. Morrison lived in Long Eddy, N.Y., and was 80 years old.

# DR. JOEL HARTLEY, CLINICAL PROFESSOR

Dr. Joel Hartley, clinical professor of orthopedic surgery at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine and an attending orthopedic surgeon at Mount Sinai Hospital, died in the hospital yesterday. He was 66 years old and lived at 8 East 96th Street and South Salem, N.Y.

Dr. Hartley taught a course in first aid for physicians and medical students and was the author of "New Ways of First Aid," a book for laymen recently reissued as "First Aid Without Panic."

A graduate of Townsend Harris High School and City College, he received his medical degree from New York University in 1935. In World War II he was a major in the Army Medical Corps.

He was president of the Associated Alumni of Mount Sinai Medical Center and past president of its Association of the Attending Staff.

Surviving are his wife, the former Freda Milner; two daughters, Dr. Leslie Gise and Sarah; four sisters, three brothers and one granddaughter.

# Kazi Nazrul Islam Dies; Bangladeshi Poet Was 77

DACC, Bangladesh, Aug. 29 (AP)—Kazi Nazrul Islam, one of the foremost poets of the 20th century on the Indian subcontinent, died today in a hospital here. He was 77 years old.

Mr. Islam was popularly known as the "rebel poet." His more than 3,000 poems, most of them of a revolutionary nature, inspired millions of Moslems to rise up against the British rulers on the subcontinent before independence in 1947.

The poet returned to Bangladesh, his home area, after it became separated from Pakistan in 1971. He was accorded Bangladeshi citizenship and was declared a national poet.

# JAMES F. MALONE JR., PITTSBURGH, Aug. 29

James F. Malone Jr., a former Allegheny County District Attorney and a power in Pennsylvania Republican politics for more than 30 years, died today at the Fair Winds Manor, a nursing home, in Sarver, Pa. He was 72 years old.

Mr. Malone resigned as president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association in 1971 after suffering a stroke. He was named president of the association in 1957.

He became Republican chairman of Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) in 1944. He was district attorney of Allegheny County from 1951 to 1956 and Pennsylvania State Insurance Commissioner from 1947 to 1950.

Mr. Malone is survived by his wife, Mrs. Helen B. Malone; a son, James F. Malone Jr.; and a sister, Mrs. Katherine Malone Husk.

# ROSE G. LACHER

Rose G. Lacher, for 25 years president of Lacher & Blouss, a company, 525 Seventh Avenue, until its liquidation 10 years ago, died Saturday in her home, 2 Fifth Avenue, after a short illness. She was 70 years old. She is survived by three sisters, Lela Rivin, Mignon Bloom and Ada Freiberg.

MEMORIAL SERVICES: WILLIAM FORRESTER, St. Clair Memorial Hospital, Callicoon, N.Y., Aug. 30, 10:30 A.M. in New River Church, Callicoon, N.Y. Burial in St. Clair Memorial Cemetery, Callicoon, N.Y.

CP 1150

# Chisholm Battling Wright Shutdown Race in Brooklyn

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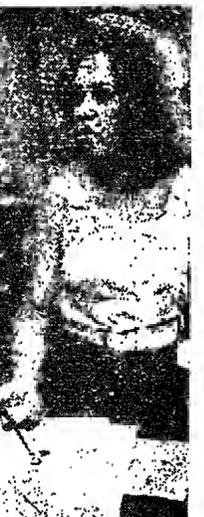
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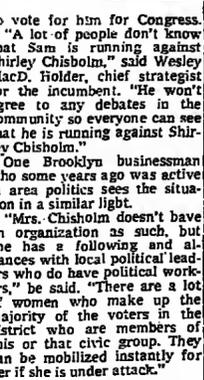
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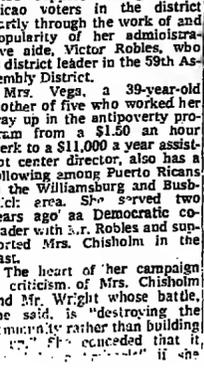
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Mrs. Chisholm

on, but she  
said she  
wanted to  
give the  
people of  
her com-  
munity the  
opportunity  
to judge  
her on the  
basis of  
her 12 years  
of work  
with the  
antipover-  
ty program.  
Among the  
things that  
Mrs. Chisholm  
stresses is  
her role  
as a national  
figure, whose  
status as the  
first black  
woman in  
Congress and  
the first black  
to mount a  
campaign for  
the Presidency  
has enhanced  
her ability to  
bring needed  
funds to the  
area and  
brought na-  
tional aware-  
ness of the  
problems of  
the poor, mostly  
minority areas.  
Being re-  
elected, Mrs.  
Chisholm  
said, could  
mean another  
historic first  
for black  
women in  
a Democratic  
Congress reor-  
ganized and  
picks new  
leaders. She  
was referring  
to the recent  
support of her  
from the New  
York Congres-  
sional delega-  
tion for the  
post of chair-  
man of the  
Democratic  
caucus in  
the House of  
Representatives.  
"I think my  
role is to  
break new  
ground in  
Congress," Mrs.  
Chisholm  
said.  
In her years  
in Congress  
"they have  
let a little  
air into the  
system," she  
said, and she  
concludes that  
she has tried  
to concentrate  
on becoming a  
legislative  
strategist  
able to bring  
disparate  
views together  
on issues.  
"I can talk  
with legisla-  
tors from  
the South,  
the West  
all over," she  
said. "They  
view me as  
a national  
figure and  
that makes  
me more ac-  
ceptable."  
"Tommy  
Politician"  
But hints of  
her former  
combative-  
ness return  
when she is  
asked about  
Mr. Wright's  
challenge. "He's  
a modern day  
black Tammy  
politician  
building him-  
self up with a  
patronage  
system, intimid-  
ation and fear,"  
she said, charging  
that Mr. Wright  
used his influ-  
ence over school  
district jobs  
and other  
program jobs  
to compel  
support of his  
candidate.  
The Chisholm-  
Wright race  
has had a  
ripple effect  
on races in  
seven Assembly  
districts and  
two State  
Senate districts  
where some  
incumbents  
have charged  
that Mr. Wright  
has "put up"  
challengers for  
their seats.  
Many said they  
would not have  
been actively  
involved in  
the Congressional  
race had they  
not been  
provoked.  
Edward Griffith,  
Assemblyman  
of the 40th  
District in  
East New York  
said that Mr.  
Wright had  
told him that  
he was "put-  
ting up a  
candidate  
against me  
to keep me  
busy and  
unable to  
help Mrs.  
Chisholm."  
This strategy,  
Mr. Griffith  
said, has  
prevented  
him from  
diverting  
some of his  
organization's  
manpower to  
work exclu-  
sively for  
Mrs. Chisholm.  
He must  
now deal  
with a chal-  
lenge by  
Bernice Cox.  
His hair is  
not discern-  
ibly grayer.  
His temper  
remains  
mostly under  
control. He  
has not be-  
come notice-  
ably addic-  
ted to head-  
lines, televi-  
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Mrs. Chisholm

won, but she  
said she  
wanted to  
give the  
people of  
her com-  
munity the  
opportunity  
to judge  
her on the  
basis of  
her 12 years  
of work  
with the  
antipover-  
ty program.  
Among the  
things that  
Mrs. Chisholm  
stresses is  
her role  
as a national  
figure, whose  
status as the  
first black  
woman in  
Congress and  
the first black  
to mount a  
campaign for  
the Presidency  
has enhanced  
her ability to  
bring needed  
funds to the  
area and  
brought na-  
tional aware-  
ness of the  
problems of  
the poor, mostly  
minority areas.  
Being re-  
elected, Mrs.  
Chisholm  
said, could  
mean another  
historic first  
for black  
women in  
a Democratic  
Congress reor-  
ganized and  
picks new  
leaders. She  
was referring  
to the recent  
support of her  
from the New  
York Congres-  
sional delega-  
tion for the  
post of chair-  
man of the  
Democratic  
caucus in  
the House of  
Representatives.  
"I think my  
role is to  
break new  
ground in  
Congress," Mrs.  
Chisholm  
said.  
In her years  
in Congress  
"they have  
let a little  
air into the  
system," she  
said, and she  
concludes that  
she has tried  
to concentrate  
on becoming a  
legislative  
strategist  
able to bring  
disparate  
views together  
on issues.  
"I can talk  
with legisla-  
tors from  
the South,  
the West  
all over," she  
said. "They  
view me as  
a national  
figure and  
that makes  
me more ac-  
ceptable."  
"Tommy  
Politician"  
But hints of  
her former  
combative-  
ness return  
when she is  
asked about  
Mr. Wright's  
challenge. "He's  
a modern day  
black Tammy  
politician  
building him-  
self up with a  
patronage  
system, intimid-  
ation and fear,"  
she said, charging  
that Mr. Wright  
used his influ-  
ence over school  
district jobs  
and other  
program jobs  
to compel  
support of his  
candidate.  
The Chisholm-  
Wright race  
has had a  
ripple effect  
on races in  
seven Assembly  
districts and  
two State  
Senate districts  
where some  
incumbents  
have charged  
that Mr. Wright  
has "put up"  
challengers for  
their seats.  
Many said they  
would not have  
been actively  
involved in  
the Congressional  
race had they  
not been  
provoked.  
Edward Griffith,  
Assemblyman  
of the 40th  
District in  
East New York  
said that Mr.  
Wright had  
told him that  
he was "put-  
ting up a  
candidate  
against me  
to keep me  
busy and  
unable to  
help Mrs.  
Chisholm."  
This strategy,  
Mr. Griffith  
said, has  
prevented  
him from  
diverting  
some of his  
organization's  
manpower to  
work exclu-  
sively for  
Mrs. Chisholm.  
He must  
now deal  
with a chal-  
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His hair is  
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haum, secre-  
tary-treas-  
urer, but the  
worshippers  
stood. The  
wife, Cole, financial  
secretary, Torahs  
were placed inside  
as and Morris Her-  
man, a trustee, (Cantor  
Horshel Weiss chanted  
for the last five years,  
the hymns.)  
Officers—led by Dr.  
Kirschenbaum, a phy-  
sician who has been  
associated with the syn-  
agogue for 50 years, and  
his wife, who officiated,  
—had raised funds  
among now a Clymer  
Street shul  
[synagogue] that has  
three synagogues: house  
of prayer, house of  
learning and house of  
assembly.  
"It is a day for re-  
joicing to pray for the  
well-being of our peo-  
ple the world over, to re-  
member those who have  
known suffering through  
the ages." The syn-  
agogue was founded  
in the Manhattan Lower  
East Side more than 100  
years ago, and was first  
known as the "Briker"  
synagogue, deriving  
its name from members  
who had emigrated from  
Russia's Brest-Litovsk.  
Some 70 years ago,  
it was moved to the  
Williamsburg section and  
became known as the  
"Clymer Street Shul."  
Mrs. Kirschenbaum  
said: "We can't think  
enough of those friends,  
the artisans, who gave  
their time to make the  
two lettered stained-  
glass windows that will  
be installed in the  
sanctuary flanking the  
Ark. Side more than  
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came known as the  
"Clymer Street Shul."  
As the Ark—the reposi-  
tory for the Torahs—  
was opened, Shul.

Some 100 Orthodox  
Jews who had  
worshipped in makeshift  
quarters for five years  
dedicated their new, one-  
story synagogue in the  
heart of the Williams-  
burg section of Brooklyn  
yesterday.  
Five years ago a fire  
destroyed the 102-year-  
old synagogue of Congre-  
gation Tifereth Israel  
at that same corner,  
Clymer Street and Bedford  
Avenue. Four Torahs—the  
sacred scrolls of Judaism—  
were saved. Forty-four  
others were destroyed.  
Yesterday the officers  
of the synagogue carried  
the four Torahs aloft  
under a canopy from  
the small, brownstone  
basement synagogue  
where they had worshipped  
at 95 Division Avenue  
into their new house  
of worship.  
In the procession were  
Max Froot, the congrega-  
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Tifereth Israel synagogue after the 1971 fire at left, and the new building, at Clymer Street and Bedford Avenue

# A Synagogue Rises From Ashes

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Kenneth S. Axelson

# Axelson Is Little Changed by Heat of Fiscal Crisis

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN  
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# BUDGET BODY SEES STABLE NEW YORK

## Citizen Panel, Once a Critic of City's Fiscal Policies, Finds 'Realistic' Reform

By GLENN FOWLER  
Mayor Beame and his budget  
aides received a kind word  
from an unexpected source yester-  
day when the Citizens Budget  
Commission said in issuing  
its annual fiscal summary that  
the city "appears to be in the  
process of transition to a more  
stable future."  
The summary noted, however,  
that nearly 42 percent of the  
city's tax revenues were re-  
quired for pension obligations  
and to retire the municipal  
debt, leaving only slightly more  
than half of the revenue to  
cover current expenses.  
William S. Renchard, chair-  
man of the business-oriented  
"watchdog" organization,  
noted that "all official figures  
cannot be considered exact  
since the city's accounting sys-  
tems are undergoing revisions."  
"Nevertheless," he said, "it  
is clear that the city is moving  
toward a more realistic ap-  
proach to its budgetary pro-  
cedures."  
Critical in Past  
For several years, the watch-  
dog group had been caustically  
critical of city budget practices,  
having issued public warnings  
of unsound municipal financing  
well before the fiscal crisis  
began in late 1974.  
Projections of revenues that  
the city deems receivable in the  
1976-77 budget year contain  
\$269 million in allowances for  
uncollectible taxes and a \$125  
million reserve for anticipated  
disallowances of state and  
Federal aid.  
"This is a welcome change  
from past practice, where re-  
venue projections often bore  
scant relevance to eventual  
collections," Mr. Renchard said.  
He pointed to two danger  
areas that he said were evident  
from current budget figures.  
One is the real-estate tax, the  
single largest source of city in-  
come, and the other is the city's  
rapidly growing debt.  
Assessed valuation of taxable  
property in the city declined by  
\$831 million for the current  
fiscal year, while the property-tax  
rate went up 61 cents.  
"Clear Warning" Noted  
"This is a clear warning," Mr.  
Renchard said, "that the city's  
real-estate tax base is in seri-  
ous danger of being taxed be-  
yond its ability to produce  
taxes which legally could be ex-  
acted."  
With respect to the municipal  
debt, the summary shows that  
temporary debt, currently  
\$4,866 billion, is 10 times what  
it was a decade ago.  
"This is a consequence of the  
city's having lived so long be-  
yond its means," Mr. Renchard  
said. "The eventual paying off  
of this debt is the prime condi-  
tion for the city's recovery."  
The budget summary reports  
that of \$7,947 billion appropri-  
ated in the 1976-77 fiscal year  
from tax funds, \$1,711 million  
will go to amortize the city's  
debt and \$558 million will be  
required to pay off Municipal  
Assistance Corporation bonds.  
Payments to the various munici-  
pal pension funds total \$1,058  
billion.  
Copies of the summary in  
pocket form may be obtained  
from the Citizens Budget Com-  
mission at 110 East 42d Street,  
New York 10017.



Mayor Beame

By GLENN FOWLER  
Mayor Beame and his budget  
aides received a kind word  
from an unexpected source yester-  
day when the Citizens Budget  
Commission said in issuing  
its annual fiscal summary that  
the city "appears to be in the  
process of transition to a more  
stable future."  
The summary noted, however,  
that nearly 42 percent of the  
city's tax revenues were re-  
quired for pension obligations  
and to retire the municipal  
debt, leaving only slightly more  
than half of the revenue to  
cover current expenses.  
William S. Renchard, chair-  
man of the business-oriented  
"watchdog" organization,  
noted that "all official figures  
cannot be considered exact  
since the city's accounting sys-  
tems are undergoing revisions."  
"Nevertheless," he said, "it  
is clear that the city is moving  
toward a more realistic ap-  
proach to its budgetary pro-  
cedures."  
Critical in Past  
For several years, the watch-  
dog group had been caustically  
critical of city budget practices,  
having issued public warnings  
of unsound municipal financing  
well before the fiscal crisis  
began in late 1974.  
Projections of revenues that  
the city deems receivable in the  
1976-77 budget year contain  
\$269 million in allowances for  
uncollectible taxes and a \$125  
million reserve for anticipated  
disallowances of state and  
Federal aid.  
"This is a welcome change  
from past practice, where re-  
venue projections often bore  
scant relevance to eventual  
collections," Mr. Renchard said.  
He pointed to two danger  
areas that he said were evident  
from current budget figures.  
One is the real-estate tax, the  
single largest source of city in-  
come, and the other is the city's  
rapidly growing debt.  
Assessed valuation of taxable  
property in the city declined by  
\$831 million for the current  
fiscal year, while the property-tax  
rate went up 61 cents.  
"Clear Warning" Noted  
"This is a clear warning," Mr.  
Renchard said, "that the city's  
real-estate tax base is in seri-  
ous danger of being taxed be-  
yond its ability to produce  
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from the Citizens Budget Com-  
mission at 110 East 42d Street,  
New York 10017.

# Metropolitan Briefs

## Use of New York State Seal Opposed

State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz filed suit  
in State Supreme Court, Manhattan, seeking to enjoin the  
use by two Connecticut companies of the Great Seal of  
New York State. Mr. Lefkowitz charged that the compa-  
nies, International Silver and American Archives, both of  
Meriden, had used the seal without authorization. The  
companies, the suit said, produced Bicentennial commem-  
orative pewter plates that used the seal along with those of  
the 12 other original states. The plates, according to the  
suit, realized more than \$1 million for the companies. A  
"13 Original Colonies Spoon Collector," which also used  
New York's seal, earned more than \$62,000 for the com-  
panies, according to Mr. Lefkowitz. He asked that the com-  
panies be enjoined from using the seal and that they be  
ordered to pay to the state all profits from use of the seal.

## Man Killed, 3 Wounded on East Side

A man was killed and three other persons, including  
an 11-year-old boy, were wounded in a sudden burst  
of gunfire on a crowded sidewalk on Avenue D near Eighth  
Street on the Lower East Side in Manhattan. The youth  
was walking to a grocery store at the intersection when  
he was caught in an apparent crossfire. He was listed in  
serious condition during surgery at Bellevue Hospital.  
Two men being treated there for relatively minor wounds  
were being questioned as possible suspects in the shooting,  
the police said. The identity of the dead, who was about  
35, was not immediately known.

## From the Police Blotter:

Homicide detectives were investigating the mutilation-  
murders of a young woman and a man whose bodies were  
found in the bathroom of the woman's second-floor apart-  
ment at 126 Rockaway Parkway in the Brownsville section  
of Brooklyn. The woman, identified as Vanessa Flowers,  
18 years old, had her left hand severed, apparently by a  
machete. The man, tentatively identified as Robert Golds-  
berry, about 20, had both arms nearly severed at the el-



ams  
Two  
lf

Aug. 29 (AP) m carded a 9 and scored 10 today in d American

l scored his f the season y into next Id Series of total.

am — who n four con- column for s and is a r—14 under h course at ntry Club, a that mean- around the

ater, which y grave for r Graham's : of trouble eys to his winner of Classic two t 66 holes out making ing started role of the extending to f the final

the former n champion nd not re- ide the only with birdies 17th that 'thin three ayng three of Davy's l shot into 18th and foot putt to

second with under par. third with followed by

31, Column 5

rs Will Vote  
F.L. Contract

By WILLIAM N. WALLACE

before the al Football in Sept. 12

is week to eement be- mers and utive com- onal Foot- rs' Associa- n Chicago on accept- ers' latest a contract.

ict expired and a strike nner. The modified e the rules yer to a fund pay- camp and ey includ- ing avail- s affecting s.

scheduled Wednes- day could ratify eement. If meet they d set their or the com- would go ut with the

Continued on Page 32, Column 5

h  
Football and the Airborne Dollar

days of radio broadcasting of sports of baseball teams viewed the new medium combination of suspicion and fear they felt y, people with foreign accents and Frobi- baseball was the only major professional entry then. Some clubs declaring that only d give away the product he was trying to ophanes from their parks. Others, like the ls, experimented. The Cardinals, who were e first to schedule doubleheaders for most undays, blanketed the countryside around t. Louis with radio coverage of weekday mes and cut off the broadcasts on Sunday. ust as the National Football League would uld up attendance in later years by tes and blacking out the games at home, olicy brought many thousands from sur- nto town on Sundays. When radio found y-by-play coverage to sponsors, it agreed nto the parks, and a judicious application ally the owners' fears. Eventually radio a major source of income. They also made hey helped destroy the minor leagues the re.

are signs that the pro-football season that n may bring reappraisal of the N.F.L.'s . Attendance has shown a small decline n Congress forbade blacking out games uts; according to Broadcasting Magazine, ightly on the National Conference games and the cteated talk shows on Monday American Broadcasting Companies, while onference games on the National Broad- y improved their ratings a trifle; prices, gone up on everything.

Golden Moments  
journal reports that professional and col- l collect \$81.5 million from networks and his year. The mercenaries get about \$60 . Because the N.F.L. is working on a bold- with the networks, the increase over: last ramatic, a paltry \$367,000, but it is still on

ving \$22 million for National Conference 6.6 million for American Conference games million for the Monday night performances. r Bowl XI on Jan. IX for \$3 million, and that much for the Pro Bowl matching co- teams in Seattle eight days later.

al Collegiate Athletic Association occupies



Leon Brown, at left, Mets' center fielder, was unhappy yesterday as ball hit by Reggie Smith of the Dodgers sailed over the wall for a home run in the first inning. Smith, above, and his teammates, however, were quite pleased.

Smith's Early Clout Beats Seaver, 2-1

By THOMAS ROGERS

"Same more of the same" was what Tom Seaver called the Mets' 2-1 loss to the Los Angeles Dodgers yesterday at Shea Stadium.

"It's frustrating, for sure," he said after having suffered his 10th loss in 20 decisions despite a strong game. He had allowed only seven hits and struck out seven Dodg- ers in eight innings of work. The three-time Cy Young Award winner had only one weak inning, and it cost him the game. Four of the seven Los Angeles hits came in the opening inning, when Seaver acknowledged, he didn't feel right.

Dave Lopes led off with a single to center field and promptly stole second base for his 41st theft of the season. Seaver then struck out Bill Buckner.

Reggie Smith, at bat for only the second time since injuring himself in a tall Aug. 7, ripped Seaver's first delivery more than 400 feet over the center-field fence, and the Dodgers had all the runs they would need.

Ron Cey and Jim Lytle rapped solid singles before Seaver could end the inning, but the damage had been done. Tommy John, a left-hander who mixed an occasional curve with a steady diet of fastballs for Met batters, allowed New York only six hits and worked himself out of three perilous situations to even his won-lost record at 8-8.

The only New York run was delivered in the sixth inning with one out, when Leon Brown, Felix Millan and John Milner rapped consecutive singles. John escaped further damage by fanning Dave Kingman and retiring Joe Torre on a grounder. Torre hit a slow bouncer to the left of the mound, and John made a quick grab and throw to first to just beat the Met first baseman.

In the fourth, the Mets



Some of the Dodgers danced in their dugout when the public-address system played a recording by Ron Cey, Dodger third baseman who is also a vocalist.

Box score on Page 30.

Nastase Overwhelms Tanner in Final

By NEIL AMDUR

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 29—Ilie Nastase was in rare form today, playing the type of tennis that wins tournaments and respect. The top-seeded Rumanian overwhelmed second-seeded American tour, won the women's singles title and \$1,800 with a surprisingly easy 6-3, 6-2 victory over Lea Antonopolis of Glendora, Calif., the 17-year-old cen-

ture-up for the United States Open, which begins Wednes- day at Forest Hills, Queens, and don't bet against the 20-year-old Nastase, unless he gives up on himself. Top-seeded Marise Kruger, a promising 18-year-old South African on her first American tour, won the women's singles title and \$1,800 with a surprisingly easy 6-3, 6-2 victory over Lea Antonopolis of Glendora, Calif., the 17-year-old cen-

Yanks Fall, 5-4;  
To Angels in 11

By MURRAY CHASS

ANAHEIM, Calif., Aug. 29 — Thurman Munson, who was hit in the head by a Nolan Ryan fastball and lived to tell about it, bounced back today and nearly became a hero. Nearly, just as the Yankees nearly won. But the Yankees lost to California, 5-4, in 11 innings so Munson's quick comeback didn't turn out to be so glamorous.

Munson, who didn't start the game after his head served as target practice for Ryan last night, came to bat as a pinch-hitter in the ninth inning and singled home the tying run. He also singled in the 11th, but the Angels won in their half of the 11th when Graig Nettles fielded Bill Melton's routine one-out ground ball and fired it well over Chris Chambliss's head at first. Jerry Remy was on second at the time on a walk and a sacrifice and he raced around to score on the error. Even then, Munson came close to being a hero.

"I thought I was going to make a helluva play there," he said minutes after taking Chambliss's desperate throw from short right field. "Looking toward right for the ball, I couldn't see either the plate or the runner. I just said, hell, I'm gonna catch the ball and dive in front of the plate. So I caught the ball and dove, but he wasn't

there. He just beat the throw." Dick Tidrow, who relieved Keo Holtzman after nine inn- ings, suffered the loss in the Yankees' fifth extra-inning affair in their last eight games. Tidrow had pitched brilliantly for 10 2/3 innings in the 19-inning victory over Minnesota last Wednesday night in New York.

The Yankees' 8-1 triumph over the Angels last night was the only game of the last five between the teams that weekend and this, that didn't go past nine innings. It was in the second inn- ing last night that Ryan bounced a pitch off Munson's batting helmet. Munson felt the fireballing him. It wasn't my fault, the left-hander was deliberately throwing at him; Ryan denied it.

"Anyone who came up at that time was the logical per- son to get hit," Munson said. "He knew he wasn't pitching the next inning and he just had four straight shots hit off him. I was standing fur- ther from the plate and I was standing deeper in the box than any man by far and the ball was behind me. It wasn't my fault, the left-hander were hitting him. It wasn't my fault his arm's hurting him and he can't throw any curveballs."

Ryan, who had lasted only two innings in suffering his

Continued on Page 30, Column 4

U.S. Women Take  
Tennis Cup Final

By TONY KORNHEISER

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29 — Call it The Implausible Dream—not impossible—that Billie Jean King, who has been retired from tourna- ment singles play for more than one year, and Rosemary Casals, who has not won a singles tournament in three years, should make the United States women's team the best in the world.

They won the Federation Cup here today by defeating Australia, 2-1, and collected the \$40,000 prize that went to the winning team. Had the team played as originally constituted, the presence of Chris Evert would have made the Americans virtually un- touchable. But an inflated trodon on her right hand kept Chris in Fort Lauderdale, and Mrs.

King, who is unranked in the United States this year, and Miss Casals, who is ranked 10th—behind such people as Marie Louie and Kathy Kuykendall—had to do it alone. And they were as good as they have ever been, sweeping through five rounds in six days. "We're sorry Chris wasn't with us," Billie Jean King said. "But we did all right for only two of us."

It was the fifth time the United States won the Cup—the women's equivalent of the Davis Cup—in the tourna- ment's 14-year history, the first time since 1969. Kerry Reid gave Australia its only point with a 1-6, 6-3, 7-5 vic- tory over Miss Casals. Mrs. King got it back, defeating Evonne Coolidge, 7-6, 6-4. And the American team won the doubles, 7-5, 6-3.

Mrs. Reid gave Australia a 1-0 lead by playing what her husband, Raz, called, "the gutsiest match I've ever seen her play." Before the match Raz said that the way to beat Miss Casals was "to capitalize on her size (Miss Casals is 5 feet 1 inch) by making her stretch a lot." But in the first set Mrs. Reid did all the stretching, as Miss Casals whipped shots past her.

It was at 1-3 in the second set that Mrs. Reid began to go crosscourt to Miss Casals' forehand, and the results

Continued on Page 30, Column 6

Giants Still  
Have Room  
To Improve

By MICHAEL KATZ

In the early-morning fog yesterday, the Giants booted New Jersey, but even after an unscheduled landing in their new home state, they were flying high.

Their chartered plane, taking them back from their two-touchdowns-in-the-last-six-minutes-what-a-way-to-win victory in Green Bay, was unable to land at foggy Westchester Airport.

So at 3 o'clock in the morning at Newark Airport, with no one in the place except a happy football team and cleaners, the night was still young. The Giants, who began Saturday night by fall- ing behind the Green Bay Packers, 16-6, before rallying for a 20-16 preseason victory, still had to get to West- Chester, where their cars were parked.

But the discomfort of log- istics could not temper their spirits after Gordon Bell scored on an 11-yard run with 43 seconds remaining to happily end a game that had gone unhappily for them most of the night.

"It shows a good team can still be off and win," said Bell, the rookie halfback from Michigan who had another good all-round game. But the Giants' fourth straight National Football League exhibition victory after an opening loss in over- time left Bill Arnsparger talk- ing about how much work still remained before the

Continued on Page 32, Column 1

Decisions...decisions...Make your decision  
PALL MALL  
PALL MALL GOLD 100's. The great taste of fine Pall Mall tobacco. Not too strong, not too light. Not too long. Tastes just right.  
Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.  
19 mg. "tar", 1.4 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report Aug. 76.

# Pirates Win in 11th With Candelaria

By AL HARVIN

No, I wasn't tired, although I never pitched 11 innings before," said John Candelaria, the Pittsburgh left-hander, after going into overtime to earn a 3-2 victory over the San Francisco Giants yesterday. It was his first start at home since his no-hitter in Pittsburgh on Aug. 9.

Manny Sanguillen got him the victory with the help of two wild pitches by Randy

24 decisions. Ray Burris went the distance for the Cubs.

Reds 6, Phillies 6

AT CINCINNATI — The matchup between the league's two division leaders drew a crowd of 51,376, for a four-day series total of 190,382—largest in the Reds' history for four consecutive dates. The 4-hour-15-minute game ended when Dave Concepcion scored on Ken Griffey's two-out infield single off Jim Kaut, giving the Reds the series, 3 games to 1. Philadelphia won the season series, 7 to 5.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Indians 7, Twins 4  
AT CLEVELAND — George Hendrick's 21st home run, a three-run blast in the third and a two-run single by Larry Blanks in the fourth lifted the Indians to their sixth triumph in the last seven games and helped them complete a three-game sweep of Minnesota. Stan Thomas reeled, Dennis Eckersley for the Indians in the sixth and pitched hitless ball the rest of the way for his sixth save, helping Eckersley square his win-loss record at 10-10.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Astros 6, Cardinals 0  
AT HOUSTON — Joe Sambito, a 24-year-old, left-handed rookie making his second major league start, threw a four-hitter for his first shut-out first complete game. He has won 2 and lost 1. He struck out two and walked none for his sixth complete game and fourth shutout. It was Morales's 21st hit and 18th run batted in as a pinch-hitter.

## Expos 3, Padres 0

AT SAN DIEGO — Jose Morales, the National League's leading pinch-hitter, broke up a scoreless pitching duel between Steve Rogers and Rick Sawyer, with a run-scoring single in a two-run seventh inning. Rogers, after 12 strikeouts out two and walked none for his sixth complete game and fourth shutout. It was Morales's 21st hit and 18th run batted in as a pinch-hitter.

## Cubs 3, Braves 2

AT CHICAGO — George Mitterwald's two-run homer in the fifth wiped out a 2-1 Atlanta lead and gave the Cubs a sweep of the three-game series. Mitterwald's home run came after Manny Trillo had doubled off Phil Niekro, who lost his 10th in



Billie Jean King defeating Evonne Goolagong in second-round final of Federation Cup in Philadelphia.

Wise got the victory, making his record 19-10.

## Rangers 11, Orioles 0

AT BALTIMORE — The Rangers snapped a string of eight consecutive defeats by the Orioles with a club record of 19 hits including Toby Porter's 12th homer and second in two days and a home run by Roy Horvath. Jim Unsharper posted his third shutout as Texas ended a six-game losing streak.

## A's 2, Tigers 1

AT OAKLAND — Gene Tenace's single home Don Baylor went home in the 12th to give Oakland even its score against Mark Fidrych. Fidrych, who had pitched an 11-inning shutout in his only previous start against the A's, allowed only five hits through 11 innings yesterday in a pitching duel with Mike Torrez. One of those hits was Phil Garner's third-inning homer which tied the score at 1-1. It was the 19th complete game for Fidrych, now 15-6. Rollie Fingers (10-9), who took over for Torrez in the 12th, was the winner.

# Yanks Bow, 5-4, in 11 On Error by Nettles

Continued From Page 29

17th defeat, the most in his inconsistent career, said today he had no reason to be throwing at Munson. "Every time you hit somebody, they start thinking they're the Angel," he said. "I hit Carlton Fisk in Boston the same day I hit him. I wasn't throwing at him either. They can form whatever opinion they want. Why should I throw at him? If I was throwing at him, I wouldn't throw at his head." Ryan acknowledged that if he hits someone in the head, he could hurt him more than most pitchers. His fastball is that fast. Munson, too, realized that and admitted, "It could have been all over right there. I'm just happy to be here." Munson escaped the frightening experience with only a headache, "the worst headache I can remember." The California team doctor suggested he not start today's game so Fred Hendricks

# Nastase Overwhelms Tanner in Final

Continued From Page 29

ment with a win is good. With the exception of a fling at World Team Tennis, where he never seemed comfortable, Nastase has enjoyed a good year. He won the Avis Challenge Cup series and the Pepsi Grand Slam, two big-money nationally televised events, reached the final at Wimbledon before losing to Bjorn Borg, and beat Jimmy Connors in the Independent Players Association championship.

He could face Tanner or Marty Riessen in an early round at Forest Hills, Adriano Panatta of Italy in the quarterfinals, Borg in the semifinals and either Connors or Guillermo Vilas in the final. "There's only one person

who can beat Nastase at Forest Hills," said a veteran linesman, who officiated the final and was impressed with what he saw. "And that person is Nastase."

The women's singles final was a letdown after Miss Antonopolis's three-set semifinal victory over the 43-year-old Dr. Richards yesterday. "I feel real champion" would not have pleased the way I did," the 30-year-old Californian said, disappointed in her inability to string back-to-back victories.

## U.S. Women Are Victors In Federation Cup Final

Continued From Page 29

Mrs. King, playing as if her very reputation depended on the outcome, swept the two sets in a match so thrilling it would have suited Agatha Christie. The first set went to a 12-point tiebreaker with Mrs. King winning 7-4. The second set saw both women hold their service through nine games, with Mrs. King finally getting her break in the final game as Evonne netted three shots in an uncharacteristic lapse of form.

Spensing perhaps that she had clinched the Cup for the United States—the King-Casals doubles team is widely regarded as the top team in women's play—Mrs. King flung her racket into the air after match-point and spoiled grandly.

Thirty minutes later all the principals were back on court for the doubles match. It went two tight sets, and the best team won.

## Ruta Gerulaitis Loses

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 29 —Beth Norton of Fairfield, Conn., who was seeded fifth, won the Women's Tennis Association invitation tournament today, defeating Ruta Gerulaitis, 1-6, 7-5, 6-3, in the final at the Westchester Country Club. Miss Norton, 19 years old, earned \$1,800 and Miss Gerulaitis, 20, won \$1,000.

Canada, Sweden Wins  
Canada defeated Chile, 3-0, and Sweden beat India, 2-1, at the start of the eight-nation Stevens Cup senior team tournament at Tennisport yesterday. The United States, which is represented by Vic Seixas and Hugh Stewart, has won the cup every year since its inception in 1964.

## Mets' Records

BATTING			
Player	HR	RB	IP
Tom Seaver	12	23	100
Steve Garvey	7	17	100
John Montreuil	1	2	100
Tommy Sisk	1	2	100
Steve Carlton	1	2	100
Phil Garner	1	2	100
Alvin Dark	1	2	100
Tommy Agee	1	2	100
Steve Garvey	1	2	100
Tommy Sisk	1	2	100
Steve Carlton	1	2	100
Phil Garner	1	2	100
Alvin Dark	1	2	100
Tommy Agee	1	2	100
Steve Garvey	1	2	100
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Steve Garvey	1	2	100

الرياضة

# Run to Belmont Racing Today

By MICHAEL STRAUSS  
Special to The New York Times

On Sundays, he undoubtedly would have surpassed last year's attendance, too," said Thomas Fitzgerald, the president of the N.Y.R.A. "But we have to remember that Sunday racing, with its double time for employees, is extremely expensive to stage."

The opening program at Belmont Park, where 21 stakes during the meeting will offer \$1,935,000 in added money, will feature two divisions of the six-furlong fall Highweight Handicap. The fixture had to be split because of the large entry of 20 sprinters. Originally valued at \$75,000 added in the one-race presentation, each section now will offer \$60,000 in added money.

Two previous winners of the Highweight will perform in the second division which is to occupy the eighth spot on the program. Trying for second triumphs will be Pen-y-Bryn's fine mare, Honorable Miss, and Miguel Alfonso's filly, Miss.

The celebrated Bill Shoemaker, now mostly a Pacific coast jockey, will be seen in both phases of the Highweight. He will be up on Our Hero and then, Honorable Miss.

Strapero Stable's Soy Numero Uno, the \$35,000 yearling who has made a great comeback from a leg injury this year, heads the Highweight's first division. This 3-year-old colt has triumphed in all three 1976 starts. He will carry 137 pounds.

Honorable Miss triumphed in 1975 under 133 pounds as compared to the 130 she has been assigned this year. Piemen, the 1974 victor, who toted 133 pounds in that successful run, is getting in this time with 122. Gallant Bob, last season's sprint champion, is to carry the top weight of 140 pounds.

**la Takes Prix d'Éte**  
Aug. 29 (AP)—Precious Fella; driven by stured the \$163,700 Prix d'Éte pace today at Blue Bonnets Raceway. Precious car and Michael Kimmelman, Mort Feder, Cameron of Pinehurst, N.C., earned place finish in the second division of the round earlier in the afternoon. Keystone first division heat, finished second in the winner of the second division, placed

**Antes First in Matchmaker**  
NY, Aug. 29 (AP)—Chris McCarron rode to victory in the \$125,000 Matchmaker. The triumph by the 4-year-old owned by armed Holtsinger's stable stallion service, a service valued at \$75,000. What A rated for \$8 million, less, carrying 119 pounds, won by thirds from Vodka Time, who was lengths Verse. The winner ran the 13/16-mile returned \$5.40 for a \$2 bet.

### Entries at Belmont

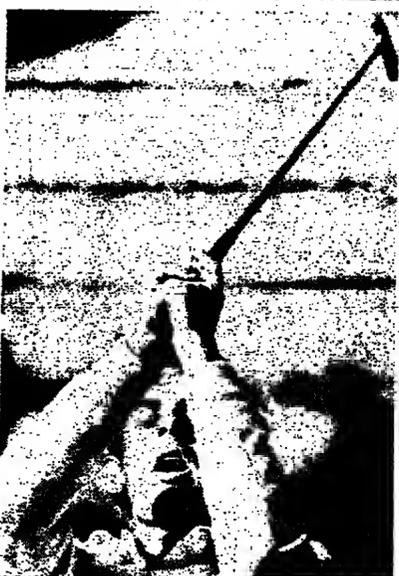
1. Listed in order of post positions. Letter designations OTH indicate other destinations.

6:50 P.M.	SIXTH—Fall Highweight (1 1/2 m.) \$60,000 added, 3Y0 and up, G.
7:00 P.M.	7-A-Ramborn 117
7:00 P.M.	8-Bonnie 117
7:00 P.M.	9-Carlson 117
7:00 P.M.	10-Dorsey 117
7:00 P.M.	11-E. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	12-F. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	13-G. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	14-H. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	15-I. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	16-J. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	17-K. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	18-L. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	19-M. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	20-N. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	21-O. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	22-P. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	23-Q. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	24-R. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	25-S. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	26-T. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	27-U. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	28-V. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	29-W. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	30-X. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	31-Y. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	32-Z. Mania 117

### Entries at Yonkers

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7:00 P.M.	16-J. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	17-K. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	18-L. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	19-M. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	20-N. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	21-O. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	22-P. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	23-Q. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	24-R. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	25-S. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	26-T. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	27-U. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	28-V. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	29-W. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	30-X. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	31-Y. Mania 117
7:00 P.M.	32-Z. Mania 117



David Graham showing his disappointment after missing a birdie putt on the 18th hole in the final round of the American Golf Classic. His mood changed when he won.

### High Tides Around New York

Station	Time	Direction	Speed
Sandy Hook	12:29	3:12	3:28
Rockaway Inlet	12:32	3:15	3:31
Point	12:35	3:18	3:34
Fire Island	12:38	3:21	3:37
Manhasset Neck	12:41	3:24	3:40
Long Beach	12:44	3:27	3:43
Great Neck	12:47	3:30	3:46
Manhasset Neck	12:50	3:33	3:49
Long Beach	12:53	3:36	3:52
Great Neck	12:56	3:39	3:55
Manhasset Neck	12:59	3:42	3:58
Long Beach	13:02	3:45	4:01
Great Neck	13:05	3:48	4:04
Manhasset Neck	13:08	3:51	4:07
Long Beach	13:11	3:54	4:10
Great Neck	13:14	3:57	4:13
Manhasset Neck	13:17	4:00	4:16
Long Beach	13:20	4:03	4:19
Great Neck	13:23	4:06	4:22
Manhasset Neck	13:26	4:09	4:25
Long Beach	13:29	4:12	4:28
Great Neck	13:32	4:15	4:31
Manhasset Neck	13:35	4:18	4:34
Long Beach	13:38	4:21	4:37
Great Neck	13:41	4:24	4:40
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Long Beach	13:47	4:30	4:46
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Manhasset Neck	23:56	14:39	14





Football Redskins

se in Output ated by China

s Lack an Assessment 'arthquakes' Impact

By FOX BUTTERFIELD Special to The New York Times China's in- their economic claims only in 7 percent...

The area hardest hit by the northern China tremor—a triangular region bounded by Tangshah, Peking and Tientsin...

Moreover, the analysts have noted that the quake evidently hit particularly hard at China's rapidly expanding thermal power industry...

Two large new power plants being built in Tangshah and by French and Japanese engineers were reportedly destroyed...

The loss of these new power plants will presumably have a serious effect on new factories that had been planned for Peking and Tientsin...

China's largest coal mine, the Kaiyuan complex, lies north of Tangshan. Although the official press agency, Hsinhua, has reported that most miners were...

Continued on Page 35, Column 1



Pouring steel into ingots of the Tsingtao steel mill in Shantung province. Analysts have noted that the recent earthquakes evidently hit hard at China's iron and steel industry.

China, Lacking Recognition, Holds Down U.S. Trade

By ANN CRITTENDEN Trade between the United States and China will remain at its current low level until the United States Government recognizes the Peking regime...

Mr. Phillips was interviewed after a recent trip to Peking, during which he spoke with some 12 officials in state trading corporations...

There was no effort to conceal the view that the amount of trade and its rate of growth was related to diplomatic recognition...

Continued on Page 35, Column 2

Settlement of this long-standing dispute would pave the way for airline and trade agreements between the two nations.

At present, relatively little specific business is apparently being negotiated, although the Chinese seemed eager to at least keep the door open to commercial and technical contacts.

According to Mr. Phillips, the Chinese are still digesting a number of major imports of plants and technology from the industrialized countries...

This year, the Chinese are weighing their industrial purchases with greater care and have reduced their imports of agricultural goods as well.

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Christopher H. Phillips, head of National Council for U.S.-China Trade.

Wolfson Challenged On Legal Expenses

Stockholder Suit Says Company Payment of \$1.3 Million Violated Settlement

By RICHARD PHALON Two minority shareholders of the legal expenses. Any recovery from Mr. Wolfson would go to the company. Mr. Wolfson was one of the most publicized—and controversial—business names of the 1950's and 1960's. He resigned as chief executive officer of Merritt-Chapman and Co. in 1969. That was shortly before he began a 100-year jail term after conviction on charges of selling unregistered stock in still another family controlled company, Continental Enterprises Inc. Merritt-Chapman, a conglomerate that never quite jelled, has been in liquidation for almost a decade. Mr. Wolfson is carried on the payroll as a consultant. Under a stipulation agreed to in 1967, the result of a flurry of stockholder suits, Mr. Wolfson is entitled to total compensation and expenses of no more than \$50,000 a year.

There are two key issues in the case. One is whether reimbursement for the legal costs—paid last year for the most part—breached a settlement reached nine years ago under which Mr. Wolfson agreed to a court-ordered limit on his pay and expenses from Merritt-Chapman. The other issue is whether the existence of that earlier court order in New York was concealed from the Delaware court that approved payment.

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e of New Issues Low-Rate Trend

By JOHN H. ALLAN d market- ceptional- new-issue- ume will the trend- rates that- lasted lbs. AC- The er, \$934- 75 state, other lo- ods are through and non- oo, over

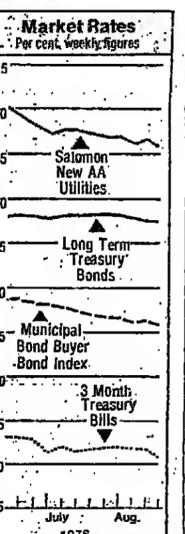
Through mid-afternoon last Thursday the credit markets appeared convinced that there would be little to impede rates from moving downward. Then the Federal Reserve reported an unexpectedly large increase in the money supply, and that stirred doubts.

Tempered Optimism When the weekly credit market letters were published at the end of the week, however, some appeared to restate the optimistic view that interest rates might still decline a little during the final weeks of the summer.

Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers, for example, came to this conclusion: "Considering all the factors influencing monetary policy for the near term, there is a little more than even chance of another 'nuance move' toward ease by the end of this quarter."

Allen Sina of Data Resources Inc., predicted "stability in Federal Reserve policy during the rest of August, with perhaps one more nudge toward ease late this summer."

The mood of the credit mar-



The New York Times/Aug. 30, 1976

kets late last week thus was one of tempered optimism. The Illinois Bell Telephone Company debentures, which have been overhanging the corporate bond market since Aug. 11, were reported by First Boston, the managing underwriter, to be 80 percent sold Friday.

with that issue at last headed toward a complete sale, the

Continued on Page 35, Column 5

Washington and Business Consumer Legislation's Blurred Future

By DIANE HENRY Special to The New York Times WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—Several pieces of the sort of legislation generally regarded as anathema by businessmen and a blessing by consumers, after months (and even years) of fighting and negotiating among the principals, will face their final tests for enactment in Congress in the next few weeks.

But there are only 24 working days left in this term of Congress, to be followed by a volatile nine-week national election campaign, so the fate of these bills seems even more blurred than usual.

The bills considered most important by consumer advocates are those dealing with the Consumer Protection Agency and antitrust legislation and the outcome of both have been made uncertain by threatened and real filibustering in the Senate, as well as statements by Jimmy Carter, the Democratic Presidential candidate.

The battle over the Consumer Protection Agency bill, which would establish an independent agency to represent consumer interests before other Federal agencies and courts as well as serving as a clearing house for consumer complaints, was joined last year when the Senate and House passed slightly different versions. All parties thought the differences could be easily resolved in conference committee.

Business groups, which argued that such an agency would aggravate inflation and would mean more government in the business arena, found an ally in President Ford. He threatened a veto, saying the American

people did not "need another Federal bureaucracy."

So last November, after the House narrowly passed the bill, the consumer strategists—faced with a likely veto and an unlikely override—decided to stave off the conference committee action until the moment when the political pressure on Mr. Ford to sign the bill might be stronger.

Now that the moment is here, however, "the strategy is being weighed and changed every day and every hour," according to Representative Benjamin S. Rosenthal, the Queens Democrat who is the chief sponsor of the bill. He said there was a strong possibility that the bill would die in Congress, but he said this was no reflection of a change of mind by the bill's advocates, who say consumers need an institutionalized voice in the Federal regulatory process to balance that of industry.

According to Mr. Rosenthal, a Carter victory in November was a key consideration. Earlier this month Mr. Carter told an audience of consumer activists that he hoped the bill would pass, that President Ford would sign it and that if not, he hoped Congress would override the veto.

"If the veto should be sustained, I will continue to make it a major issue in the campaign this fall," Mr. Carter said. "If I am elected President I hope it will be one of the first bills passed during the next Administration."

In light of a pledge last week by Senator

Continued on Page 34, Column 5

Apartment Construction Is Slow

By ROBERT LINDSEY Special to The New York Times LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29—Surprisingly sluggish demand for apartments in many parts of the country has sent housing economists searching for possible basic changes in the life style of younger Americans who would normally be forming their own households and moving into apartments now.

More than a year after the economy began pulling out of its deepest recession in more than 30 years, the nation's economically vital housing industry is still searching for a sure path to recovery.

In recent weeks, most housing economists have once again revised downward their forecast of how many new housing units would be started this year. Many now anticipate fewer than 1.5 million housing starts, well below earlier expectations.

Despite unremitting price increases that have pushed the median cost of new homes nationwide close to \$50,000, sales of conventional single-family houses have been brisk in many parts of the

country recently. According to some estimates, single-family home starts could approach 1.2 million this year, which would be close to the volume of 1.3 million in 1972, the highest ever.

"We're estimating 1.48 million to 1.49 million housing starts," said Robert Sheehan, director of economic research for the National Association of Home Builders. That's about 125,000 fewer new homes started this year than the association estimated in May, and 75,000 fewer than in June.

Forecasts Are Close "I think at this point we will have difficulty seeing 1.5 million, and if we have another month like July, there will be great difficulty in seeing 1.45 million," said Donald Kaplan, the director of research for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The current forecasts are



Construction of apartments is off, and demand for apartments is sluggish in many parts of the country. Here a California couple check kitchen in an Orange County apartment.

Bill Collectors Defensive About Harassment Issue

A New Jersey motorist we'll call Al felt both his voice and his blood pressure begin to rise the minute he answered the telephone. It was the third such call he'd received from the collection agency in as many weeks. The voice on the other end was different this time, but the message was the same: Hand over \$356 and change in overdue parking violations and fines, or the City of New York would get a judgment against him.

Al was angry. A year earlier the same agency had tried to collect a somewhat lesser amount—the interest charges continued to mount as time marched on—and Al had responded with a very sharp letter.

Al explained that he didn't own them—in fact had never owned—the make of automobile he was charged with having parked illegally in New York. A check of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Department records in Trenton would establish that.

Al went on to tell the collection agency that he would file formal complaints against it with both the New York State and New York City Consumer Affairs Departments of a judgment based on erroneous information found its way into his dossier at any credit bureau or had the effect of impairing his credit rating.

A year went by and Al had felt that the letter had done the trick. Now there was the credit agency again, demanding payment on what appeared to be a computer error somewhere in the New York City Police Department. Three telephone calls from individuals who said they had never seen his letter of a year earlier. Al sent on a photocopy of the letter,

but that apparently got lost, too. Then there was a fourth telephone call. This time, after the same old wrangle, Al got through to a supervisor. "We're not going to pursue this case anymore. I'm going to pull the card," the supervisor said finally. "But just remember, if you have any assets in New York, don't let the City know about them. They've got a judgment against you."

Al felt harassed, and in fact he had been. He was one of a growing number of individuals whose names had been turned over to a collection agency by one creditor or another.

According to Robert E. Gibson, president of the National Foundation for Consumer Credit, defaults on installment loans have risen sharply because of the decline in the economy. The collection agencies, consequently—which stand to gross between 25 percent to 50 percent of what they manage to collect—are busier than ever.

The "horror stories" that came out of Congressional hearings on the strongarm tactics of some collection agencies—threats of bodily harm, jail, and even arson—

Continued on Page 35, Column 1

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Representatives Bella S. Abzug and Herman Badillo at the Puerto Rican festival in Central Park. Mrs. Abzug is seeking the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat held by James L. Buckley. Mr. Badillo seeks re-election.

### Moynihan Accuses Rep. Abzug of 'Rule-or-Ruin' Stand

Daniel P. Moynihan accused Representative Bella S. Abzug yesterday of a "rule-or-ruin" attitude after she said she would not support him if he won the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from New York.

But he said in a statement that he had told the Democratic nominating convention that he would support in the general election any of his four opponents in the primary and that he still felt that way.

Mrs. Abzug, wearing a spiky-brimmed straw sombrero as the day's version of the big hat that is her trademark, stood near the speakers' stand at the Puerto Rican folklore festival in Central Park and reiterated the statement of non-support for Mr. Moynihan that she made the day before at the Dutchess County Fair in Rhinebeck, N.Y.

"He's the Republicans' Democrat, not a Democrat Democrat," she said, alluding to Mr. Moynihan's service in the Republican Administrations of President Richard M. Nixon and President Ford.

Mr. Moynihan declined to join the squabble directly, but he did not miss the chance to criticize Mrs. Abzug. He described her attitude as a "corruption of liberalism" and added, "This is why Mrs. Abzug would surely lose to Senator Buckley in November." He said she shared an attitude of "those elements in our party that prefer to ruin if they cannot rule."

The exchange culminated a

campaign day that included the following:

City Council President Paul O'Dwyer criticized Mr. Moynihan and Mrs. Abzug for what he called their "divisive and dangerous" attacks on each other, which he said could cause "irreparable harm" to Democratic chances in both the Presidential and Senatorial campaigns.

Mr. O'Dwyer also issued a statement urging "a comprehensive national health insurance plan and a Federal solution to the burgeoning cost of health care."

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark said on the WCBS-TV "Newsmakers" program that Israel should be given "everything it needs to defend itself." But he criticized what he described as "belligerent" speeches on the Midwest situation by his opponents.

Abraham Hirschfeld, a husbandman, called in a statement for tax relief for the unmarried and divorced.

Senator James L. Buckley, the Conservative-Republican incumbent, announced the formation of a Clergymen-for-Buckley committee.

The squabble between Mrs. Abzug and Mr. Moynihan arose not out of any scheduled strategy but in response to a question late Saturday at the Dutchess County Fair.

Could she, someone asked, support Mr. Moynihan if he won?

"No, I will not," she replied. "Yesterday she said the only

reason she had not gone that far before was that no one had asked her recently.

A questioner wondered if her statement might reflect the belief that Mr. Moynihan was ahead.

"No, I'm ahead," she said, "but I like always for the people to know and remember who he is and where he came from."

Mr. Moynihan, who has been taking some pains to draw a distinction between himself and what he depicts as ultraliberals in the party, issued a statement urging "stiffer prison terms for habitual criminals and adequate prisons to hold them."

Mr. Clark, on the television program and in a position paper, said that industrial pollution caused cancer and reiterated his stand for stronger controls over companies, including Federal chartering of big national and multinational corporations.

Arms Declared

He also repeated his call for a Midwest development authority. "Merely to talk in bellicose terms of more arms, more arms, will cause more war," he said.

He declined to join Mrs. Abzug's rejection of support for Mr. Moynihan. In a race between Mr. Buckley and Mr. Moynihan, he said, he would support Mr. Moynihan.

Mr. O'Dwyer, in criticizing Mr. Moynihan's and Mrs. Abzug's attacks on each other, said through a spokesman that he would support whomever the party nominated for Senator in the primary Sept. 14.

"I wish they would cut it out and get down to a discussion of the issues," he said. "I really don't think the voters care what in Brooklyn against the late Representative John J. Rooney. The Democratic candidate is again running against Mr. Wylder, a Republican.

For almost nine hours yesterday, Governor Brown attended picnics, lunches, dinners and rallies in seven towns and villages in the Fifth Congressional District to praise Mr. Lowenstein, who has served as a Lowenstein, an organizer and an adviser to the Governor.

as a tax deduction. This is prime example of the inequity of our present tax laws."

How did Mr. Hirschfeld stand on the "support" controversy?

"He has said before," a spokesman said, "that he could support Abzug, Clark or O'Dwyer, but that he cannot support Moynihan."

"I don't think any of the Senatorial candidates could get the two-thirds vote required for an endorsement at this time," the federation official said.

Four Democratic candidates for the Senate—Representative Bella S. Abzug, Ramsey Clark,

### State A.F.L.-C.I.O. to Map a Bigger Political Role

By DAMON STETSON

Delegates representing the 2,000,000 A.F.A.-C.I.O. members in the state will meet at Klamath Lake tomorrow to develop plans for stepped-up political activity in the fall campaign.

The principal political focus of the four-day convention of the New York State A.F.L.-C.I.O. will be on the New York senatorial race, with all five Democratic candidates and Peter A. Peyer, the Republican opponent of Senator James L. Buckley in the G.O.P. primary, scheduled to address delegates on Wednesday and Thursday.

Senator Buckley, whom labor seeks to defeat, has not been invited.

Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee for President whom many labor factions are backing, will speak to the delegates on Wednesday through a special telephone hookup, a spokesman for the labor federation said.

Some Endorsements Due

The division among the various unions in their support of senatorial candidates is expected to delay any formal endorsement in that contest until after the Sept. 14 primary. But in state and Congressional races in which there is no primary contest, formal endorsements based on the candidates' labor records will be made, a federation spokesman said.

"I don't think any of the Senatorial candidates could get the two-thirds vote required for an endorsement at this time," the federation official said.

Four Democratic candidates for the Senate—Representative Bella S. Abzug, Ramsey Clark,

the former United States Attorney General, Paul O'Dwyer, the New York City Council President, and Abraham Hirschfeld, a businessman—will speak to the convention on Wednesday.

Mr. Peyer and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat and former United States representative at the United Nations, will address the delegates on Thursday.

The reaction of delegates to the six candidates will be watched closely for indications of the size and substance of their support. Mr. Moynihan, Mrs. Abzug and Mr. O'Dwyer all have received pledges of support from sizable groups of unions and labor leaders, many in the building trades are sympathetic to Mr. Peyer's cause.

The first steps toward increased political activity by the state federation came a year ago when convention delegates approved an increase from 5 cents to 8 cents in the monthly per capita tax for each worker, effective last Jan. 1, and 2 cents additional, effective next Jan. 1.

Although the federation fails to get full per capita payments for all members from every union, the increase and other contributions have provided \$260,000 so far for COPE (Committee on Political Education) activities in the state this year.

Sy Cohen, the state COPE director, said that political plans were ahead of schedule. COPE is making a major drive to get all union members and their families registered to vote, he said.

The key to this effort, he said, has been the matching of computer tapes from election boards, showing those registered with the list of two million New York State A.F.L.-

C.I.O. members at the computer bank in Washington.

The matching process picks up pertinent political information from the election board tapes and transfers it to the appropriate place under the union members' name—Rating election district, Assembly District, State Senate District, Congressional District, whether or not the member is registered to vote and his or her party affiliation.

The next step, federation officials explain, is to obtain a printout of separate lists of union members, by local union, containing all this data. It is then checked by the local unions to correct discrepancies and to add home telephone numbers for eventual use by those mailing telephone banks prior to and on election day.

One of the major activities for the next few weeks, federation officials say, will be the drive to register members currently registered and make the change on the computer tapes.

"Finally, the most important thing," said Mr. Cohen, "is to get out the vote on Election Day."

At this week's convention delegates will also elect officers for the coming year. Raymond Corbett, the long-time leader, is expected to be re-elected without opposition. Howard Molinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who has been serving as secretary-treasurer because of the illness of Louis Hollander, is the chief candidate for election by the delegates at that post.

Anthony Scotto of the International Longshoremen's Association, Daniel Gallagher of the Operating Engineers and William S. Mazur of the Sheet Metal Workers appear likely to be elected vice-presidents.

**Lowenstein's Bid for House Aided by Governor Brown**

Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California spent the day campaigning in Nassau County yesterday for Allard K. Lowenstein, who is running for the House of Representatives.

Mr. Lowenstein, an organizer to the antiwar campaign that was to topple President Lyndon B. Johnson in early 1968, was elected to the House that year. Since then, he has had three successive campaigns for the

House—two in Nassau, against Representatives Norman Lent and John W. Wylder, and one in Brooklyn against the late Representative John J. Rooney. The Democratic candidate is again running against Mr. Wylder, a Republican.

For almost nine hours yesterday, Governor Brown attended picnics, lunches, dinners and rallies in seven towns and villages in the Fifth Congressional District to praise Mr. Lowenstein, who has served as a Lowenstein, an organizer and an adviser to the Governor.

and get down to a discussion of the issues," he said. "I really don't think the voters care what in Brooklyn against the late Representative John J. Rooney. The Democratic candidate is again running against Mr. Wylder, a Republican.

For almost nine hours yesterday, Governor Brown attended picnics, lunches, dinners and rallies in seven towns and villages in the Fifth Congressional District to praise Mr. Lowenstein, who has served as a Lowenstein, an organizer and an adviser to the Governor.

# Tom Brokaw isn't your every-day newsman.

# That's why he's "Today's" new every-morning host.

The face is familiar. Tom Brokaw's been where the news-action's been hot—very hot—these past few years. He was NBC News White House correspondent during the year-long fall of Richard Nixon and the hectic Ford years that followed. And you've seen his floor-reporting at this summer's big conventions. So when NBC picked him as "Today's" new host, it was a natural choice.

Tom's young (36) but he's no newcomer. His career started at 15, as an announcer in his home town of Yankton, South Dakota. Then, after college, he worked for NBC stations in Omaha, Atlanta and Los Angeles.

Brokaw's colleagues saw him from the beginning as a guy whose success was inevitable. From the start he was bright, perceptive and tireless. More than that, he was a man whose interests ranged from Mars to Mozart, from the World Bank to the World Series.

Tom sees himself as a newsman first. "I'm a reporter," he says. "So I'm interested in news. But to me that word includes everything that affects living—environment, nutrition, what people do with their leisure time—the whole thing." Which makes him just the man for "Today" and its broad-spectrum coverage of "the whole thing."

Brokaw's own leisure-time activities are physical as well as intellectual, with an emphasis on tennis, back-packing and skiing.

Of course, Tom won't be doing it all alone on "Today." He'll have the able assistance of traveling co-host Jim Hartz; commentator-critic Gene Shalit; newscaster Floyd Kalber; and many other talented people.

"Today" has been a "team" program through most of the 23 years since it was launched. That characteristic has made "Today" the most popular and most highly respected early-morning program of them all.

And the man who now becomes its new host is one of the most popular and highly respected reporters of them all.

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

**POWER AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK**

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 1009 of the Public Authorities Law, that Power Authority of the State of New York will hold a public hearing at 10:30 a.m. Daylight Saving Time, Tuesday, September 21, 1976 in the office of the Authority, Seventeenth Floor, Coliseum Office Building, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York, upon the terms of proposed contracts for the sale, transmission and distribution of power with the following customers:

Village of Ardsley	Town of Mount Pleasant
Bedford Central School District	Town of New Castle
Chappaqua Central School District	New Rochelle Municipal Housing Authority
Town of Cortlandt	Town of Ossining
Croton Harmon Union Free School District	Ossining Union Free School District
Town of Greenburgh	Village of Pelham
Greenburgh Housing Authority	Port Chester Housing Authority
Town of Harrison	City of Rye
Irvington Union Free School District	Union Free Schools of the Tarrytowns
Labland Central School District	Fordham Housing Authority
Village of Larchmont	Urban Development Corporation
Town of Mamaroneck	Westchester Joint Water Works
Mamaroneck Union Free School District	City of White Plains
Village of Mamaroneck	The Municipal Housing Authority for the City of Yonkers
Village of Mount Kisco	Town of Yorktown

The proposed contracts are available for inspection at the offices of the Authority at Suite 1800, Coliseum Office Building, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York; Niagara Power Project, Administration Office, 6777 Lewis Road, Lewiston, New York; Robert Moses Power Dam, Massena, New York; James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant Administration Office, Town of Nise Mills, N.Y.; Transmission Line Construction Office, Oneida County Airport, Jet Training Center, Oriskany, New York; the Office of the Resident Construction Manager of the Indian Point No. 2 Nuclear Plant, Village of Buchanan, New York; the Office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, 110 Grove Street, White Plains, New York; and at the office of the Village Clerk of Larchmont, 120 Larchmont Avenue, Larchmont, New York. Copies may be obtained in the office of the Authority at Suite 1800, Coliseum Office Building, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019.

To insure an orderly and expeditious hearing any person who wishes to make a statement at the hearing with regard to any of the contracts is requested to make known to the Authority in advance of the hearing his name, the name of the organization or group which he represents and the estimated length of his statement. Long statements must be announced and brought within reasonable time for oral presentation at the hearing.

Written statements or memoranda should, if possible, be filed in the office of the Authority at the Coliseum Office Building, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019, prior to the hearing. It is requested that six copies be submitted.

James A. FitzPatrick, Chairman

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# Attica Prison Returns to Normal Routine With Some Uneasiness

By PRANAY GUPTA  
 ATTICA, N.Y., Aug. 29 — Inmates at Attica prison appeared today to have returned to normal religious, recreational and work schedules for the first time since their six-day strike began last week. But there were reports that it was an "uneasy peace."  
 "Things look normal again," one prisoner said in an interview this afternoon in the guardhouse where he was doing janitorial duty. "The feeling is generally one of relief now that the strike has ended — and also that there was no violence during the strike."  
 His assessment was confirmed by dozens of visitors and by guards who agreed to be interviewed by a reporter but who would not allow him to move beyond the guardhouse at the entrance to the prison, officially called the Attica State Correctional Facility.  
 However, several visitors and guards also reported an undercurrent of tension among the inmates — more than is usually found in the maximum-security prison.  
 "It's definitely an uneasy peace inside," said Carol Halvorsen of Buffalo, who visited her husband. "My husband said he was glad the strike was over, but he also said that there was still division among the men over the agreement that had been reached with the prison officials."

**Some Rules Relaxed**  
 That agreement concerned changes the inmates had wanted in prison conditions and regulations. For example, the prisoners had sought and received a relaxation in visiting-room rules under which, among other things, they are now permitted to wear colored shirts and to kiss and embrace visitors—all of which many inmates did today. They will also get more showers as well as more public telephones.  
 But the dissatisfaction that was reported today by such visitors as Mrs. Halvorsen was not over these matters. While the inmates generally welcomed the concessions—and others, such as a sharp cut in strip searches—there reportedly was grumbling that the minority representation of the prisoners had sought among staff and guards was inadequate.  
 The inmate liaison committee, which had participated in the negotiations with officials of

the prison and State Department of Correction, had also asked for a liberalization of the laws governing parole terms. But such steps would have to be acted on by Governor Carey and the State Legislature, and some inmates today were reported to be disappointed that no assurances had been provided by political leaders.  
 Disappointment was reported, too, because prisoners contended, Correction Department officials had not offered sufficient guarantees against over-crowding at Attica and racism and harassment on the part of guards, most of whom are white.  
 These points were highlighted during last week's negotiations by representatives of Attica's 1,980 inmates, who told prison officials that their failure to act could result in a rebellion similar to the one in September 1971, in which 43 persons were killed.  
 Today, as visitors emerged

from the darkness of the prison into the sunshine on the immaculate front lawns, they spoke of how inmates had reacted to the end of the strike. Phil Coyle of Buffalo, who was visiting his brother, quoted him as saying: "We have gone back to our schedules because we don't want a confrontation now. But the situation is very explosive, and even a single in-mates and guards could set off an explosion."

Earlier today some prisoners attended religious services. The Rev. Thomas Teton, the Roman Catholic chaplain, reported the mood of his worshippers as "normal." Several inmates exercised in the yards and the turnout for the home and mashed potatoes lunch was reported as normal, too.  
 And late today nearly 1,000 prisoners showed up for the weekly movie. Tonight's feature was "The Getaway," starring Steve McQueen.

**ROCKEFELLER SCORES PLATFORM OF G.O.P.**  
 WOODSTOCK, Vt., Aug. 29 (AP)—The national Republican platform "does not reflect the views of President Ford," Vice President Rockefeller said today.  
 On his way to a fund-raising event here this weekend for Senator Robert T. Stafford, Rockefeller said Republican moderates probably would not run on the conservative platform adopted earlier this month in Kansas City, Mo., at

the party's national convention. "It's just not a Republican moderate platform," he said at the nearby West Lebanon, N.H., airport, where his plane landed yesterday. "I regret to say that I don't think the platform is the document that reflects the President's basic philosophy or belief in its total. And it doesn't reflect mine." He did not elaborate.  
 The Vice President, fresh from a meeting the previous day with President Ford in Vail, Colo., was the star attraction at a \$50-a-person cocktail reception at the estate of his brother, Laurance. The event

drew 250 people, \$7,000 for Mr. Staff's ending his first term in re-election.  
 White House. A woman who wanted to see Mr. Ford was jailed today at the White House District of Columbia. A police spokesman said that Helen Tucholski, 62, of Norwood, Mass., was the star attraction at a \$50-a-person cocktail reception at the estate of his brother, Laurance. The event

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 By RICHARD D. I  
 WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—The House ethics committee today announced that it will hold public hearings on the ethics of the new Supreme Court justices.